

CANADA WEST

M. A. BOWLBY
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
78 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON, MASS.



160 ACRE
F FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN

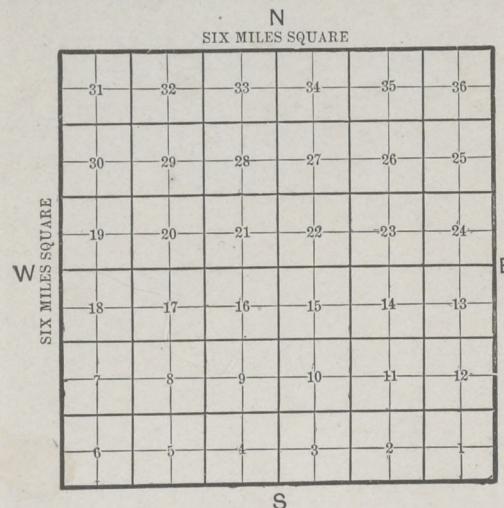
ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF HON. W. J. ROCHE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, CANADA.

LAND REGULATIONS IN CANADA

All public lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are controlled and administered by the Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior. The lands disposed of as free homesteads (Government grants) under certain conditions involving residence and improvements, are surveyed into square blocks, six miles long by six miles wide, called townships. When these improvements are completed and duties performed, a patent or crown deed is issued.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



Showing how the land is divided into square sections and square quarter-sections. Also showing how the sections in a township are numbered.

Acquiring Homestead. To acquire a homestead applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situate, or at a sub-agency authorized to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of \$10 must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted the applicant gives him authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements. In some cases the substitution of stock, in lieu of cultivation is allowed.

Residence. To earn patent for homestead, a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years. Such residence however, need not be commenced before six months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

Improvement Duties. Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plough up) thirty acres of the homestead, of which twenty acres must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each homestead year.

Application for Patent. When a homesteader has completed his residence and cultivation duties he makes application for patent before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the homestead is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. If the duties have been satisfactorily performed patent issues to the homesteader shortly after without any further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his absolute property.

Timber and Fuel. An occupant of a homestead quarter-section, having no suitable timber of his own, may obtain on payment of a 25-cent fee a permit to cut 3,000 linear feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2,000 fence rails. Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers, without timber on their own farms, may also obtain permits to cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival, viz: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed. If cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number above provided for. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to Quarantine Regulations.

The following articles have free entry:

Settlers' Effects, free, viz: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles,

charts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that he or she intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, the property of the settler, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules, or horses; only six horses may be placed in a car (the customs will admit free of duty in numbers referred to in Customs paragraph above, but railway regulations only permit ten head in each car); Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools (all second-hand); Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements, or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand), Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 pounds or less. If the carload weigh over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for. North of St. Paul, Minn., 24,000 lbs. constitutes a carload, between Chicago and St. Paul and Kansas City or Omaha and St. Paul a carload is 20,000 lbs. From Chicago and Kansas City north to St. Paul any amount over this will be charged extra. From points South and East of Chicago, only five horses or heads of live stock are allowed in carloads, any over this will be charged extra; carload 12,000 lbs. minimum.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at first-class rate.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers' cattle must be inspected at the boundary. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Settlers' horses are admitted on inspection if accompanied by certificate of mallein test signed by a United States Inspector of Bureau of Animal Industries, without which they will be inspected at the boundary free of charge by a Canadian Officer. Settler should apply to Canadian Government Office for name of Inspector nearest him. Certificate of any other Veterinarian will not be accepted. Horses found to be affected with glanders within six months of entry are slaughtered without compensation. Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of Settlers' Effects, but only after a quarantine of thirty days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If diseased to be slaughtered, without compensation.

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"Canada wants American immigrants. They make good Canadian citizens and it cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the American mind that in coming to Canada they place themselves under the freest democracy the world knows."

CANADA WEST

Manitoba Saskatchewan

Alberta British Columbia

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF
HON. W. J. ROCHE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
OTTAWA, CANADA, 1915

WHY FARMERS AND OTHERS IN THE UNITED STATES GO TO WESTERN CANADA

AGRICULTURAL conditions in Western Canada were never better than now. Prospects for the farmer have never been quite so promising. The war, which has razed cities, towns, and villages in the old country, sacrificed in untold numbers the bread-winners, impoverished survivors and left the fertile fields but barren wastes, will have its aftermath.

The land that raised the wheat and rye that helped to feed the millions of Europe will remain idle for many years. Therefore, those who survive the dreadful conflict must look elsewhere for their daily bread.



The growing of alfalfa is no longer a question in Western Canada. There are thousands of acres which give excellent results.

It is only common sense to conclude that the solution of feeding the people of Europe will largely devolve upon the Western Hemisphere for years to come, with Canada playing a strong part.

Nowhere in the world is there a country so amply prepared to respond to the well directed labor of the practical farmer as Western Canada. Everything necessary that nature provides for successful farming is there. It is in the ground; in the abundant sunshine; in the well distributed rains and timely snows. The land has been in course of preparation for ages. On these plains and hillsides millions of bison roamed and fattened and bred their young on the abundant wild grasses of the region, contributing in their daily life to the enrichment of a soil even then so rich that these mighty monarchs of the plains made this their home. There can be no better testimony as to its productive possibilities.



A splendid type of Holstein, many of which are in Western Canada.

There is always a good market for everything that can be grown or raised in Western Canada. The destruction of farms and the disruption of agriculture by the war in Europe will cause high prices for farm products for some years.

The same soil that produced the grasses that fed the bison is existant to-day and will be found more productive than ever when the modern methods of the practical farmer are put into operation. These

lands will produce all the varieties of small grain, such as wheat, oats, barley, and flax, as well as fodder grasses of all kinds, to say nothing of the wild grasses.

There can be grown a greater tonnage of cultivated hay and a better yield of tame grass than the native article ever was.

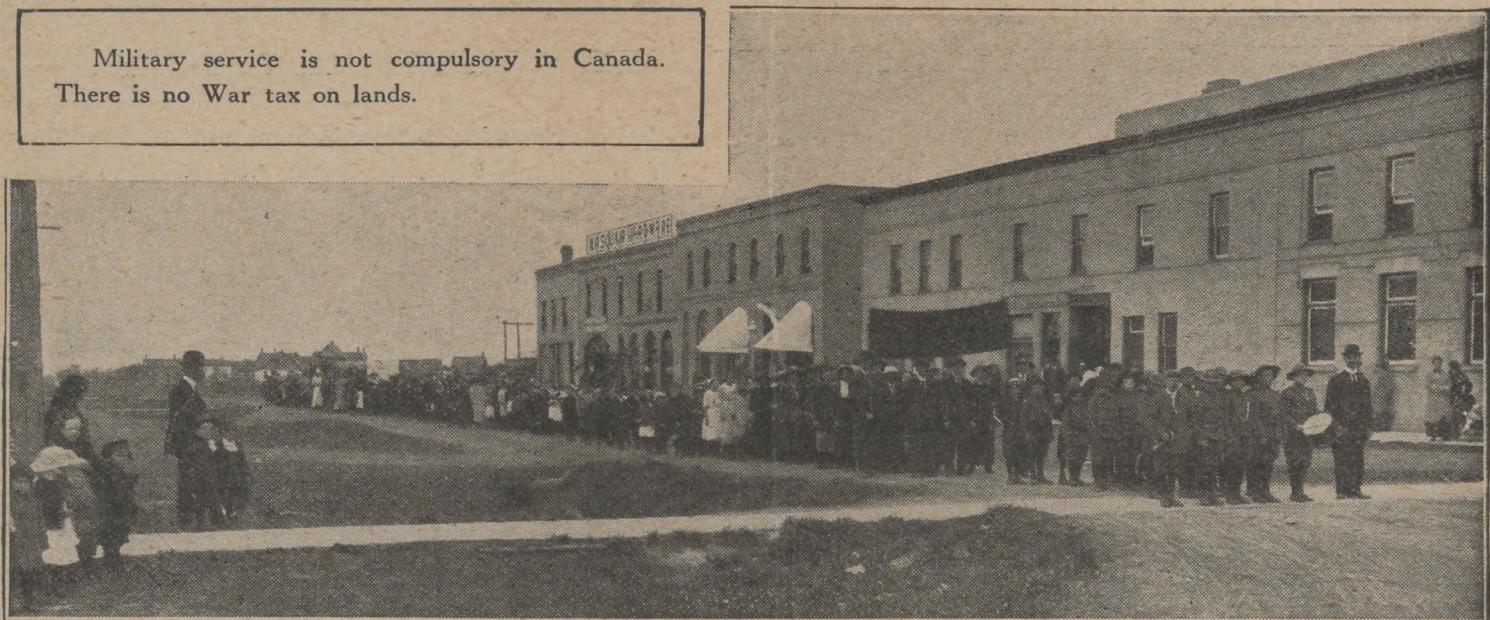
The bison has been supplanted by domestic cattle. The climate lends itself most admirably to the soil products in the raising of stock.

With all the incomers of recent years, the cultivation of lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta has been greatly increased.

as much. That is to say, they are worth at least as much under the normal conditions in times of peace. If this be true, and it is true, then it is no exaggeration to assert that, in the present disruption of society all over the world, the lands in Western Canada have a prospective value far beyond the prices which prevail in ordinary times.

The non-resident holders of Western Canada lands who have bought with the intention of selling at a higher price will undoubtedly realize a reasonable profit just as soon as the financial stringency phantom

Military service is not compulsory in Canada.
There is no War tax on lands.



It doesn't take chapters to tell of the attention given to schools in Western Canada, when looking at this picture of healthy youngsters in a Manitoba town.

wan, and Alberta has only just begun. Only 8 per cent of the land is under the plough. With only 4 per cent of the available area in wheat, there is certainly an indication of the vastness and possibilities of the region.

Now it is a reasonable conclusion that if under ordinary conditions Western Canada has attracted large and increasing numbers of settlers, she must have something unusual in her favour or a lot of favourable features.

And if during the passive years of every day affairs of the world at large, all these people have gone into this richly earthed region, it goes without saying, that because of the war's havoc, the killing of the farmers, the closing of the farms over the greater part of Europe, and the consequent increased demands from that country upon all the other grain-producing portions of the globe, the lands in Western Canada will be conspicuous.

Land value, as we all know, is based on its productivity. There is not an acre of agricultural land in Western Canada, which, if given the same care and treatment that is being given to higher priced land in the States, will not yield larger and more profitable returns. This is an established fact. Therefore, if these lands are worth from \$50 to \$150 per acre, it follows that Western Canada lands worked with the same careful, economic, and intensive attention are worth at least

fades away. The prime question is, however, whether it is the better judgment for such owners to wait for normal conditions with land such as this idle. When they bought their lands they looked for profit to come from the normal healthy increase usual in the development of newly settled regions, but we have come upon unusual times, never for a moment thought possible when these purchases were made.

The holders of such lands should have no difficulty in deciding whether they will retain their possessions in idle fields, paying interest while awaiting the slower advance in values, or change their original plans to meet the conditions brought about by the conflict between the principal nations of Europe, and which has created a demand for food which this country must assist to a very large extent in supplying. The proper thing now is to cultivate. If the holder can not do this, then a portion of his land should be disposed of to a farmer who is probably looking for an opportunity such as this.

The immigration branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, has recently issued a circular which gives valuable information on this point and which may be had upon application.

The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture says: "It is economically unsound to confine Agricultural energy to wheat raising." No country in the world is better adapted to diversity in Agriculture than Western Canada.

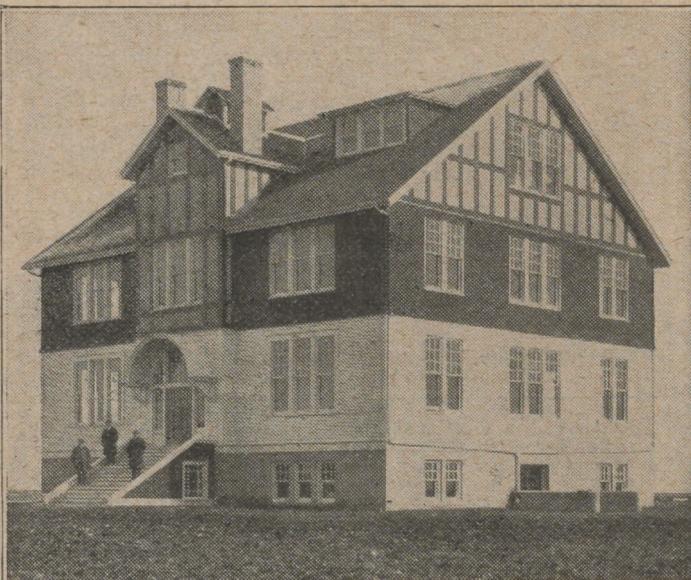
WITH farming as it is done to-day in Western Canada;—the ease with which, by the aid of machinery, wide open stretches of soil are easily brought under cultivation, there is not the drudgery that was at one time attached to the life of the farmer. Many large holders of unoccupied lands in Western Canada are to-day deciding to cultivate them themselves, and have no hesitation to join those now following the profession of farming. That's what farming is now. It is simplified agriculture and a hundredfold less difficult than it was a generation ago. The former business man is following it, and the stronger his business instincts, the better farmer he becomes. His set of books shows results. His knowledge of soil, easily obtained, gives him a knowledge of the kind of soil that is adapted to particular grains. With his love of the beautiful, he is able to make his farm a home, a home beyond anything that he could build or frame in the city or town. His well-kept fields of grain, his pastures on which are feeding the cattle and the sheep, constantly and cheaply growing into money, his house steam-heated, his comfortable parlours, which he can enjoy in the winter evenings; the long days of summer, with the twilight extending to the dawn:—this is no overdrawn picture. He has no business cares, his larder is always filled with an abundance that he never dreamed of during the times that he worried over "past due" bills and big store accounts. Western Canada to-day numbers amongst its most successful farmers, men who have degrees attached to their names, engineers, bookkeepers, merchants, doctors, tradesmen, as well as the practical farmer, the farmer who gained his agricultural experience toiling amid the rocks and stones of the eastern farm. Even he welcomes the advanced and scientific methods of to-day that are practically brought to his door by the establishment of agricultural schools, colleges, experimental and demonstration farms, established by the Dominion and Provincial governments in many portions of Western Canada.

vester, and dreamed of a college education and increased opportunities for his children.

The man living on a rented farm saw the opportunity of becoming a land owner. He figured how much of his labour went to pay for the privilege of labouring, and what this would buy of the cheap lands in addition to what the government would give him for the asking. He, too, became restless and ambitious.

The same proposition appealed to the farmer's son. He saw the opportunity of quickly providing an acceptable and prosperous home to which he might invite the girl of his choice, instead of asking that she share his fortunes on rented acres elsewhere.

Canada was prepared to show to any unbiased man, who understood soil, climatic conditions, and other matters which make up agricultural conditions, that the only thing lacking was the man to handle the plow and the harrow, which like the magic wand would bring forth from the bowels of mother earth the rich harvests to supply that certain future demand. It was not the speculator nor the man who came for a temporary vacational period that was needed, but the man who knew something about farming, as a farmer's son; as a renter of a farm; or as a farm hand, who had the ambition, the brawn, the muscle, and the determination to settle in a new country and build for himself and family a prosperous home in which they would spend their lives as successful farmers.



The Dominion and Provincial Governments are paying a great deal of attention to Agricultural Education. The above is an illustration of the College at Olds.

Hundreds of thousands of the States settlers are now in Western Canada and are doing well. They have carefully selected their locations, are pursuing farming on a scientific basis, and producing from the soil all that they were led to believe they might expect. There is no question that there is a crowded condition in many of the Western States, and the high price of land precludes a great many from taking advantage of the excellent opportunities that the Western States offer. Western Canada is the solution and anything that will bring the western portion of the continent more prominence as a producing element will be of universal good.

The man in any of the Central States with 160 acres of \$100 an acre land soon began to see opportunities in this new country. He figured what the money he might realize from the sale of his own Iowa farm would do for him in Western Canada where he could get for the asking as many acres as he had at home, and could buy other acres at one-tenth or less the value of those he owned in his State. He became restless because of the conditions at home, and ambitious to branch out in a new country where larger opportunities awaited him. He pictured himself owning not a mere 160 acres, but an entire section or more. He could see himself operating a tractor-drawn plough and har-



Typical school in rural district in Western Canada. Ten children of school age in one locality are entitled to a school to which the Government contributes largely.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS LARGELY MINIMIZED

The question is frequently asked, "What are the adverse influences in Western Canada that all should be informed of before staking their small savings and the future of themselves and families on going to Canada?" This is a very broad question but not a difficult one to reply to. In Western Canada there are so many excellent conditions that adverse factors and influences, whatever they may be, are largely minimized. A great deal depends on one's self. If you are in ill health and have not strength enough to go on a farm, it would not be well for you to go; if you have not sufficient means with which to start, it would be well for you not to go. If you have health and anywhere from \$1,000 up, and are willing to work, by all means go to Western Canada, to either Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta, and make your own selection of land, or else make a selection on the advice of some one who knows and in whom you have confidence.

You might do well in parts where others would not succeed, simply because you would apply yourself to proper cultivation of the soil. If you do not apply yourself to the work on the farm and give the farm your undivided attention, it is bound to fail. Western Canada is a country 1,000 miles long by 800 miles in width. This is the agricultural area that is now open for settlement and it is readily realized that in this immense area there will be tracts of land unsuitable for settlement. Some have been misled into settling on these places. That is one of the things that you should avoid, but you can get a good piece of soil, you can get land with sufficient groves on it to make it attractive, and you can secure land having sufficient water for cattle, and you need be afraid of nothing.

CANADA—A HOME FOR FARMERS

The decision that transforms a native into a colonizer is often the most important one in his career. Maybe for many years he has been convinced that conditions under which he is living at home are not all they should be or could be, but the world is wide and unknown and the quite reasonable fear of escaping from the frying-pan only to land in the fire has kept him in subjection. He must feel assured that he will not only better himself financially, but physically and mentally as well, and that there will not be such drawbacks as will some day make him repent of his action.

This is the type of man the Canadian Government is working tirelessly to get acquainted with, for Canada needs men to develop her immense natural resources and knows, when once she induces them to immigrate, she has the means wherewith to pay them a hundredfold, not only in dollars and cents, but in freedom, independence, opportunity, contentment—these now—and with a future that is practically circumscribed only by the dimensions each individual cares to put about it.

To many would-be colonizers Canada's opportunities seem a little too rosy to be true. There are inconveniences to overcome, of course, but there are certainly no hidden troubles ready to pounce out upon the unwary stranger. For instance the conditions that surround the free grants of 160 acres of prairie soil appear most reasonable to the *bona fide* settler. Only if he is out for land gambling does he find the regulations irksome. The Government is sincerely the friend of every person who seeks a living directly from the country's natural resources, for in such cases her gain is in exact proportion to his gain. She is not posing as a philanthropist—far from it. She knows there is practically inexhaustible wealth of divers kinds within her borders that is worthless until developed, and that it is only a matter of bringing human energy and enterprise to bear upon it to have the wildernesses blossoming like the rose.



Sheep raising is a profitable industry wherever attempted. In Western Canada it is no experiment, and small and large flocks are seen anywhere.

Comparative Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats and Barley in Western Canada for the years 1910-11-12-13-14.

Provinces	1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1914	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Total Value	Per Bushel
Manitoba—	2,760,371	34,125,949	3,094,833	62,689,000	2,839,000	63,017,000	2,804,000	53,331,000	2,616,000	38,605,000	\$37,346,000	\$.70
	Wheat	1,209,173	30,378,379	1,307,434	60,037,000	1,348,000	57,154,000	1,398,000	56,759,000	1,331,000	31,951,000	15,131,000
	Oats	416,016	6,506,634	448,105	14,949,000	481,000	15,826,000	496,000	14,305,000	468,000	9,828,000	5,108,000
Saskatchewan—	4,228,222	66,978,996	5,256,474	109,075,000	5,582,000	106,960,000	5,720,000	121,559,000	5,348,300	73,494,000	61,799,000	.61
	Wheat	1,888,359	58,922,791	2,332,912	107,594,000	2,556,000	117,537,000	2,755,000	114,112,000	2,520,000	61,816,000	25,963,000
	Oats	129,621	3,061,007	273,988	8,661,000	292,000	9,595,000	332,000	10,421,000	290,000	4,901,000	2,866,000
Alberta—	879,301	9,060,210	1,639,974	36,602,000	1,590,000	34,303,000	1,512,000	34,372,000	1,371,100	28,859,000	17,067,000	.60
	Wheat	783,072	16,099,223	1,221,217	59,034,000	1,461,000	67,630,000	1,639,000	71,542,000	1,502,000	57,076,000	13,771,000
	Oats	121,435	2,480,165	164,132	4,356,000	187,000	6,179,000	197,000	6,334,000	178,000	4,806,000	1,683,000

Total area all field crops in 1914: Manitoba, 4,671,790; Saskatchewan, 9,238,000; Alberta, 369,270.



A section of "park" country being cleared of scrub.

THINK WELL BEFORE ACTING

It is the purpose of this pamphlet to direct the attention of those wishing to make a change of home to the advantages that Western Canada offers to such an individual. He may be a renter, who, year after year, is giving his best efforts to the landlord, and fails to make the provision for the future that duty demands. He may be working on a depleted farm, and year after year his position becomes worse, and he is desirous of improving his condition before it is too late. The reader may be a man, with sons growing unto manhood, and there is an increasing tax on the resources of his farm. The land in his neighbourhood or state may be too high priced for him to make purchases for them, and start them in life. The man in the city, who left the farm years ago expecting that he would do better, but finds his condition gradually and certainly becoming worse, may still have left in him the farm desire. The merchant

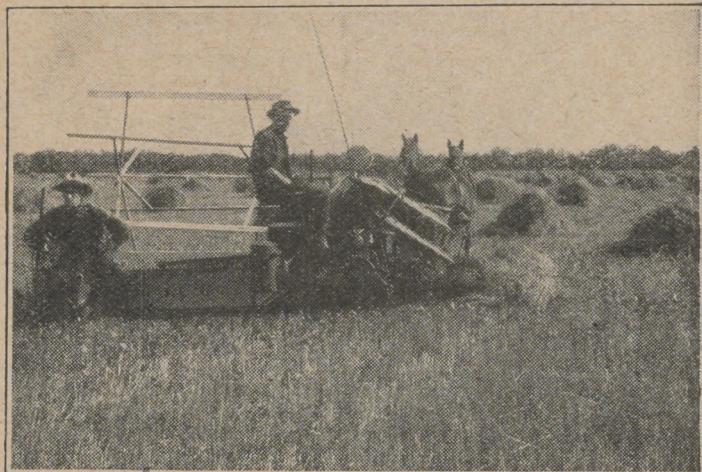


Western Canada is well adapted for both beef and dairy cattle.

and shopkeeper, the artisan and the professor, find that the lives they are following are so filled that a meagre existence is always in their wake. The presentation of facts relating to the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada, its climate, laws, social and educational conditions, are intended for the information of any of these classes, and if these facts interest, it is well to give them careful consideration. Canada does not seek those who may be chronically dissatisfied, but those who are prepared to give fair consideration to a change with a somewhat changed condition. An article appeared recently in an agricultural paper from the pen of Mr. L. H. Cobb which partakes of the view that the Canadian Government has when it extends its invitation to the American to become one of those who may assist in providing the world with food, and by enlarged opportunity, become no small factor in this great enterprise. There is no desire to influence a man against his will. This article says:

"There has always been, and always will be, a shifting from place to place of a part of the population. In some it is the love of adventure, the restless desire to conquer the difficulties of nature, the pioneer spirit. In others it is an inherent discontent with life and a hope to discover some place where everything will be right; the rolling stone that gathers no moss. In still others it is the spirit of enterprise that refuses to be cramped by local conditions and seeks wider fields for expansion. And, lastly, there is the great army of young men and women who must enter upon life's duties and seek the best opening they can find. To all these comes the lure of the distant."

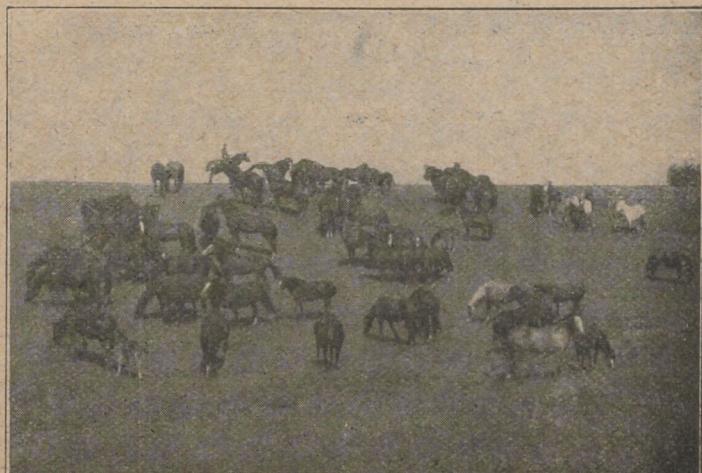
"Urgent, insistent, the call comes from every quarter; from the orange groves of Florida and California, from vast grain fields of Canada, from the apple orchards of the Northwest, from the deserted farms of the East, and the irrigated desert farms amid the Rockies, the appeal comes to every one of us. Every phase of climate, of natural conditions and of life, are spread before us and we can take our choice."



The same piece of land in the second year.

"While this lure of the distant is of untold value in raising civilization to higher levels, and harmonizing the many and various elements of our population, yet we must guard against it and weigh well our reasons before making a costly move, often entailing great hardships."

"There are so many things to be taken into consideration when striving for great success anywhere that few really succeed. Moderate success will come to any one who will combine thrift and industry, but it is only to the man capable of utilizing every facility that these great successes come. The man who knows how to take advantage of every opportunity, who can produce and market equally well, who can see future effects from present causes and turn them to his profit, who studies nature and prepares to meet her conditions—this is the man who makes the record profits, and it is not wise to base expectations on



Horses range most of the year in many parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

his success un'less you are perfectly sure you can measure up to his ability and have his experience. The lack of a single item of his ability or experience may have a decided effect on the results.

"Your crops may be as good as his and you may lose your profit because you do not know how to market them to the best advantage or to turn them into cash through feeding stock. You may be all right on the marketing and feeding, but do not know the soil conditions and cultural methods required in that locality. You may get the crops and be able to realize on them, but flood or frost, or some other disaster of this nature, may overtake you, something you had never thought of, and for which you had made no provision. Insects you knew nothing about, and were unprepared to fight, might destroy your crops. All these things the other man has thought of, has considered well and has made every provision possible to avoid, combat, or minimize the results.

"When the lure of the distant falls upon us we must remember it is the man more than the location or natural conditions that



Marketing the grain at one of the elevators that are essential at every station in Western Canada.

makes for success. In every land there are advantages and there are drawbacks. When we are reared in a country, and its conditions become familiar to us, it is no small matter to break away and start in a new land where the conditions are different. Too often we rush away with marvelous expectations, and when the reality faces us we become discouraged and homesick, returning in a few years to the old home, losing the result of years of labour in the move. It costs to shift from place to place. It pays to be sure of the conditions before making a change and then resolve to make it go, with no thought of turning back.

"Your expectations will be greater than you will realize, no matter how well you may prepare yourself. It will take time for us to appreciate all the advantages, for they do not appear so prominent at first, while the disadvantages will magnify themselves and are apt to be very irritating, though no greater than those you have ceased to think of back home because of their familiarity. Especially is this true of middle-aged or older people. The young can adapt themselves more easily, but older people feel the effect of change much more keenly.

"The lure of the distant is apt to cause us to lose sight of our personal likes and dislikes to an unwise extent. If I have love for growing fruit, have a keen insight into the needs of the trees and vines I grow, love them so well that the first sign of disease is noted, I would be foolish to go to a country where growing live stock is the only profitable use to which I could apply my time, especially if I had a personal dislike to stock-raising. The profits might be marvelous to those who were adapted to the work, but I would be sure to fail. I should locate where the work I loved would produce results. No man can get the

best out of himself trying to force himself to do a line of work that does not appeal to him. If he is a very strong character he may succeed, but he would succeed much better in some line where he could use the natural enthusiasm of a congenial employment.

"Sometimes it is the climate that draws us. Healthfulness is another lure; educational and social privileges also attract. Subordinate as these usually are to the great lure of profit, yet they are and should be considered, though it is not an easy matter to realize fully a country's advantages in these lines, as so much of this is superficial, or measured only by comparisons. Climatic conditions can be learned, but how they will appeal to you cannot be known without actual experience.

"Then what would be a cause of great suffering to one would be but an inconvenience to another. If we consider all these things well, we are ready to make the change with a good prospect of making good, for we know what to expect, and these discomforts cannot magnify themselves to the exclusion of all else.

"Social and educational privileges are largely local and changeable; and have little bearing on the question of moving from one part to another.

"I am the only one to judge whether it is expedient for me to seek a new home. No one else knows my needs or my longings so well. No promoter can tell me whether I will succeed in the new land. I must study the land and myself in connection with it and decide for myself. I must take all things into consideration and act as seems best to me, giving due thought to those who are affected by my decision. When I have weighed well all the advantages and disadvantages, and conclude the advantages are predominant, I have done all there is for me to do, and I will go in answer to the lure of the distant, with every prospect of making good. I will not expect more than what is justified. I will bear up under unusual conditions until they become usual. I will seek to adapt myself to the methods and needs of the new home and let not prejudice or preconceived ideas stand between me and success, and I will not expect an easy victory."

The situation that confronts the man who is inclined to change his home is sufficiently well set out in the quoted extracts. It is well to weigh all these things carefully, give them the fullest consideration, and then make an inspection. Western Canada is a portion of Canada that has a vast extent of territory, and a choice of three provinces. The land is excellent, the climate splendid, and all other conditions perfect. Give it a trial.



Hog raising in Western Canada is increasing rapidly. Even without the shelter that nature has so well provided in the above illustration, it is carried on with great success. Alfalfa is easily grown, and with this and an abundance of small grains, there is no reason why every farmer should not have a plentiful crop of these "money-makers."

WHY DOES CANADA GIVE AWAY ITS LAND?

It is sometimes asked why Canada goes abroad to get settlers. Twenty years ago there were almost unnumbered acres of unoccupied land in the Western Provinces of Canada. They were good acres, capable of producing large crops of food products, but they needed masters. While Canada had the land and needed men to cultivate it, other nations had the men who needed land. It was not mere numbers of people that were needed, but a class who would make good citizens as well as good farmers; who would apply industry and practical methods to the cultivation of the land that they were given as a free gift or which they were privileged to buy at low prices. While this land would be profitable to the occupant, it would also be profitable to Canada. Farmers whose home conditions were as nearly as possible like those in the Western Canadian Provinces, and who had sufficient funds to improve and stock the farms that were being offered were what was wanted. This was sufficient reason for Canada going abroad to secure settlers.

It was to the neighbour to the south, and the nations of northern Europe that Canada turned for the men that were needed.

These people became interested when told of the climate, of the long summer days and evenings, the comfortable cool nights, the school facilities, social opportunities, rural mail delivery, telephone systems, government creameries; of the wheat, the oats, the barley, and the flax that the cultivated acres could produce. They were also told of the live stock production, and the great possibilities in that direction, of marketing opportunities and the profit individual farmers were making. These were not unsupported statements, but through the medium of letters written by people living in Western Canada they were verified. In this way was created in the minds of thousands of farmers what might be termed an "ambitious unrest." They began to make comparisons. The owner of high priced lands in other places was shown that he could produce as much wheat, oats, and barley on land, one-tenth the price of his, and that his cattle would fatten as quickly on these lower-priced lands as on his own. That, therefore, for the same investment he might have a farm of ten times the size of his, with correspondingly greater opportunities for money making. The man who had been born upon the farm but had left it as a young man because of the limited opportunities on the farm, and had gone into other business in the town, became convinced that modern machinery, and other facilities, not enjoyed in his early farming days, had so changed conditions that what had formerly been forbidden occupation, became an alluring prospect.

There are agents of the Canadian Government located in different sections of the States, who know the Western Provinces well and who are placed there for the purpose of giving advice as to suitable locations. When the settler arrives in Western Canada he finds the Government ready to welcome him, and ready to help him in his selection. This is followed up by making him feel at home and realize that he is in the hands of a friendly government, friends to whom he may appeal for further information, or assistance in being satisfactorily settled in a home of his own choice with the surroundings which best suit him, with a prospect for the future, which gives him a feeling of satisfaction and comfort. No matter how far he may go from the railway or settlement in the choice of his home, he is never lost sight of by representatives of the government. He is not allowed to become lonesome or homesick. New conditions require new methods, and instructors chosen and trained for their ability to help the new settler to adjust himself to new conditions and surroundings are constantly at work in that very desirable vocation. The settler is offered a paternalism which is not obtrusive or offensive and he still maintains that independence which goes towards the making of a good country.

CANADA IS ONE OF THE WORLD PROVIDERS

Although Canada's real start in national development, as pointed out by the Buffalo Commercial, came slowly and late, as compared with that of the United States, it is now well under way, and very soon there will be a marvelous expansion in agriculture, mining, and manufacturing.

The paper above mentioned says that "heretofore the development of Canada, like that of the United States, has been westward, but unlike this country, the Dominion has a great territory to the North, which has been regarded as all but uninhabitable, but in which recent research has proven, there are possibilities of development almost unconceivable." After making complimentary reference to the resources of the country tributary to the Hudson Bay, which will be opened up when the railroad now under construction is completed, the Commercial further says "there are those living to-day who will see our neighbour on the north a great and powerful nation, and a not insignificant industrial and commercial rival of the United States. The war may retard, but it cannot destroy Canada's future. And in this expansion no one will more heartily rejoice than the people of the United States, because the prosperity of the Dominion is bound to increase our own."

Herein is the spirit that dominates the Dominion Government when it extends an invitation to people in the States to assist in developing the resources that Canada possesses, whether they be mineral, forest, industrial, commercial, or agriculture. Both countries will benefit and the United States will be a gainer by having as a neighbour a country whose resources are as great and varied as are those of Canada.

In comparing the United States along with other nations of the world in producing and importing food stuffs, the Agricultural Outlook published by the United States Department of Agriculture says:

"An investigation into the production, imports, and exports of food products of various countries indicates that England produces about 53 per cent of her food requirements, and imports (net) about 47 per cent; Belgium produces 57 per cent, and imports 43 per cent; Germany produces 88 per cent and imports 12 per cent; France produces 92 per cent, and imports 8 per cent; Austria-Hungary produces 98 per cent, and imports 2 per cent; Russia produces about 110 per cent of her requirements, and exports an equivalent of about 10 per cent; Canada produces 23 per cent more than she consumes; Argentina produces 48 per cent more than she consumes; the United States produces practically no more than she consumes (i. e., exports and imports of foodstuffs almost balance)."

With this information before the reader the inference is clear that Canada stands in a preeminent position in the matter of grain and cattle production, and with a large territory yet unoccupied she will always maintain it.



Gathering the crop in Western Canada.

WHAT WINS IN CENTRAL CANADA

There is room for everybody in Western Canada. The man already established, the railways, and the Government are equally anxious to secure further immigration of the right kind. The new man is not looked upon as an intruder but as a producer of new wealth, an enricher of the commonwealth. The new man should buy his tools as he needs them. Until he has more than thirty acres under crop he can work with a neighbour, in exchange for the services of a binder. A cow is a good investment, and a vegetable garden easily pays its own way.

The Man Who Has Less Than \$300.—Had better work for wages for the first year. He can either hire out to established farmers or find employment on railway construction work.

The Man Who Has \$600.—Get hold of your 160-acre free homestead at once, build your shack, and proceed with your homestead duties. During the six months that you are free to absent yourself from your homestead, hire out to some successful farmer and get enough to tide you over the other half of the year which you must spend in residence upon the land. When you have put in six months' residence during each of these years and have complied with the improvement conditions required by the Land Act, you become the absolute owner.

The Man Who Has \$1,000.—Either homestead a farm or purchase one on the installment plan, and get to work at once. A small house and out buildings will be required, with horses or oxen, a plough, a wagon, etc. Working out in the harvest season will be needed to bring in money to tide over the winter and get the crop sown in good condition. As the crop grows, opportunity is given to make the house comfortable, to look around and plan ahead.

What \$1,500 Will Buy.—No farmer should come expecting to make a homestead pay its own way the first year. He needs buildings, an equipment, and money for the maintenance of himself and family, until his first harvest can be garnered. After securing his land and putting up his buildings, \$1,500 will give him a fairly good equipment to begin with. This will probably be expended as under:

1 team of good horses	\$450.00	1 disc harrow	\$36.00
1 harvester	165.00	1 breaking plough	25.00
4 milch cows at \$65...	260.00	1 mowing machine	60.00
1 seeder	113.00	1 stubble plough	20.00
1 strong wagon	94.00	1 harrow	20.00
4 hogs at \$25.....	100.00	Other smaller tools	40.00
4 sheep at \$8.....	32.00	Barnyard fowls	40.00
1 set strong harness	35.00		
1 rough sleigh	37.00	Total	\$1527.00

If the settler locates early in the season he may get in a crop of potatoes or oats in May or early June.

Will a Quarter-Section Pay?—“Will the tilling of a quarter of a section (160 acres) pay?” when asked of those who have tried it provokes the invariable answer that “It will and does pay.” “We, or those following us, will make less than that pay,” said one who had proved up on a homestead. Another pointed to the fact that many of those who commenced on homesteads are now owners of other quarters—and even larger areas, showing that they have progressed in obtaining more land, while others still have stuck to the homestead quarter and this year are marketing as much as \$2,000 worth of grain and often nearer \$3,000.

Shall You Buy, Rent or Homestead?—The question is one that Canadian Government officials are frequently asked, especially in the homes of a family of boys who have become interested in Central Canada. If the young man has grit and inexperience let him homestead. Treating this subject in a newspaper article, a correspondent very tersely says, “He will survive the ordeal and gain his experience at less cost.”

Another has ample knowledge of farming practice, experience in farm management, but lacks pluck and staying power and the capacity to endure. The food for thought and opportunity for action provided by the management of an improved farm would be just the stimulus required to make him settle into harness and “work out his own salvation in fear and trembling.”

Many men make excellent, progressive, broad-gauge farmers, by renting, or buying an improved farm in a settled district and keeping in touch with more advanced thought and methods. Their immediate financial success may not be so great; their ultimate success will be much greater, for they have been saved from narrow-gauge ways and withering at the top.

Let the boy take the route that appeals to him. Don’t force him to homestead if he pines to rent. Don’t try to keep him at home if homesteading looks good to him. The thing to remember is that success may be achieved by any one of the three routes. If the foundation is all right, hard work the method, and thoroughness the motto, it makes little difference what road is taken—whether homesteading, buying, or renting—Central Canada is big enough, and good farming profitable enough.



This magnificent field of oats yielding about 100 bushels to the acre gives to this Western Canadian farmer a pose of contentment, which is added to by the fields of wheat not shown in the picture.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Contentment is not necessarily achieved by accomplishments that benefit the world—the world outside the small sphere in which we move; but when accompanied by such accomplishments how the satisfaction broadens! The genius whose inventions have been of service to mankind is in a plane far above that of the simple-minded individual who finds contentment in the little things of life affecting himself alone.

Feeding the world is no mean accomplishment. Nor is it a vain or trifling boast to say that this is what the farmer of Western Canada has started out to do. He is sure to find contentment. Part of his contentment will be the consciousness of doing world-wide good; part of it will be the personal enjoyment of an inspiring liberty and independence. Afieid and abroad his friends will learn what he is doing. Soon they too will become partners in a work that not only betters their own condition, but ministers to the needs of the whole world in the raising of products that go to "feed the world."

It is to those who desire this broad contentment that the Canadian Government extends the heartiest welcome, and to such men it offers the vast opportunities of a country richer in possibilities than any other in the present century. To the man on the farm in other regions, whom success has followed with slow tread; to the farmer's son, who has watched with unsatisfied eye the unrequited efforts of his forbears, seeing the life that has made his mother a "drudge," noting the struggle which has stooped his father's shoulders, dimmed his vision, dwarfed his spirit, and returned nothing but existence and a meagre bank account—it is to these men, father and son, that the opportunities of Western Canada are presented. To them an invitation is extended to secure the contentment found in personal progress and world-wide benefaction.

The possibilities of Western Canada are no longer new and untried. Twelve or fifteen years of cultivation have made it a vital, living land, and placed it on the level with the greatest of the food-producing countries. That same redundant energy will shortly make it the richly laden "bread basket" not of England only, but of the entire world.

Here every condition is a health bringer as well as a wealth bringer. A few months in this "New World" to which you are invited and where rejuvenating physical and mental changes are wrought; where before hard work was drudgery, it is now a delight; where nothing but fresh trouble darkened the horizon, the outlook is now a rainbow of promise. Industry is seasoned with the compelling spirit of adventure, and the thought of the coming harvest constantly lightens the burden of labor.

The crowded city dweller, curbing those natural desires for home-building that are as natural as breathing, will find in Western Canada a country where nothing is so plentiful as space. And in building his home here he is surely laying the foundation for a competence, and very often for a fortune. Along with prosperity there is abounding happiness and good fellowship in the farming communities. The homesteader, beginning in a modest way, rears his first habitation with practical and serviceable ends in view. His next-door neighbours are ready and willing to help him put a roof over his head. There is a splendid lend-a-hand sentiment mixed with the vigorous climate. The first harvest, like all succeeding harvests, comes quickly, because the soil is a lightning producer. All summer long the settler has dreamed of nothing but acres of waving grain; with the autumn the sight of hopes fulfilled compensates him for his months of toil. In due time the crop is harvested and marketed, the debts are wiped out, and the settler proudly opens his bank account.

When he has turned the golden grain into the golden coin of the realm he realizes for the first time what it means to be liberally paid for the work of his hand and brain. The reward of the farmer in Western Canada is sure; and as the soil responds faithfully to his husbandry, year after year, he looks back upon the old conditions he has left with devout thankfulness that they are past.

After the bumper harvest the happy young farmer can send for the wife or the bride-to-be whom he has left "back home." A few years ago "down on the farm" was an expression synony-

mous with isolation, loneliness and primitive living. Not so today. Whatever his previous outlook, the settler in Western Canada cannot go on raising large crops and selling his products for high prices without enlarging his view of life in general and bettering his material conditions. He needs to practice no rigid economy. He can afford to supply his wife and children with all the best the markets provide. An up-to-date farm house in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta has very much the same conveniences as the average home of the well-to-do in any other part of the world. Nine times out of ten it is because he feels confident he can increase the comfort and happiness of his wife and children that the settler emigrates to Western Canada.

Western Canada is no longer a land calling only to the hardy young adventurer; it calls to the settler and to his wife and children. And with its invitation goes the promise not only of larger financial returns, but of domestic happiness in a pure, wholesome environment.

Railroads bring to the doors of the settler the fruits of all countries and here is to hand the use of every modern idea and invention. The climate is the most health-giving, all-year kind. There is latent riches in the soil, produced by centuries of accumulation of decayed vegetation, and the fat producing qualities of the native grasses are unexcelled in any part of the world.

The soil produces the best qualities of wheat, oats, barley, flax, and all kinds of vegetables and roots in less time than many districts farther south in the states. There are inexhaustible coal deposits and natural gas and oil fields, as yet unknown in extent or production. The Canadian Rockies, forming a western boundary to the great agricultural area, supply the needed mineral and building materials. In the north and west there are immense forests. Lakes and rivers are capable of an enormous development for power purposes, besides supplying an abundance of food and game fishes, and forests and prairies are full of big and small game of all kinds.

But all this is yet undeveloped and unused. All kinds of live stock can be raised here for less money than in the more thickly populated communities.

Canada Practically A Self-Governing Country

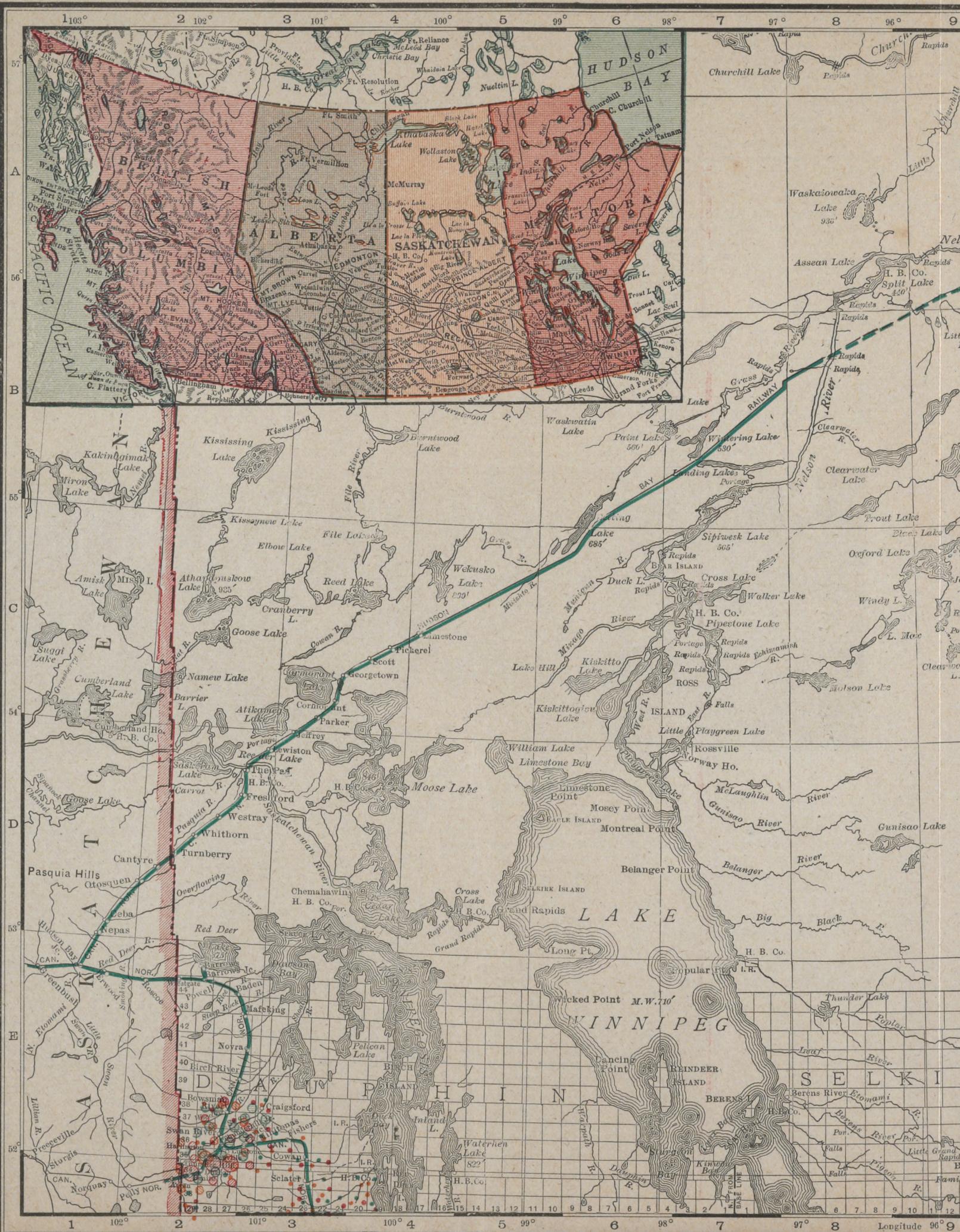
Canada is a part of the British Empire. The duties of the government are divided between the Dominion and the provinces. The system is popularly termed "Responsible Government." Every government official is fully and entirely responsible to the people for every administrative act of himself and colleagues. This, more than any other form, places the people in more direct and absolute control.

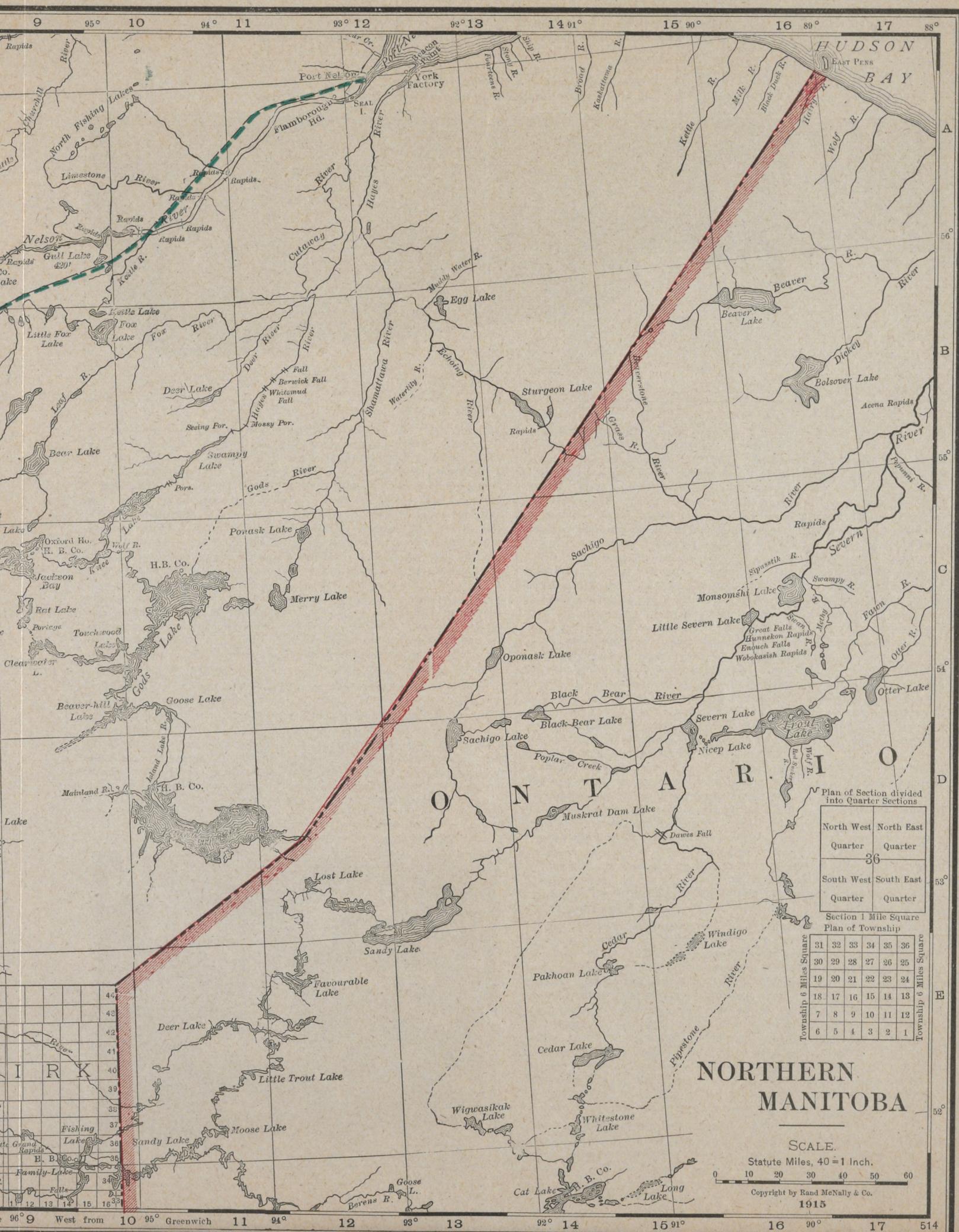
The Dominion owns and controls the administration of the public lands in the three Central provinces and throughout Northern Canada. The responsibility for their development rests upon the Dominion Government which therefore assumes the work of promoting immigration. These provinces still contain many millions of acres of agricultural land yet unoccupied but available for immediate settlement. The Dominion Parliament makes and enforces the criminal laws, controls the militia, post office, railways, indirect taxation by the tariff and excise, trade relations with other countries, and, speaking generally, all matters of national concern.

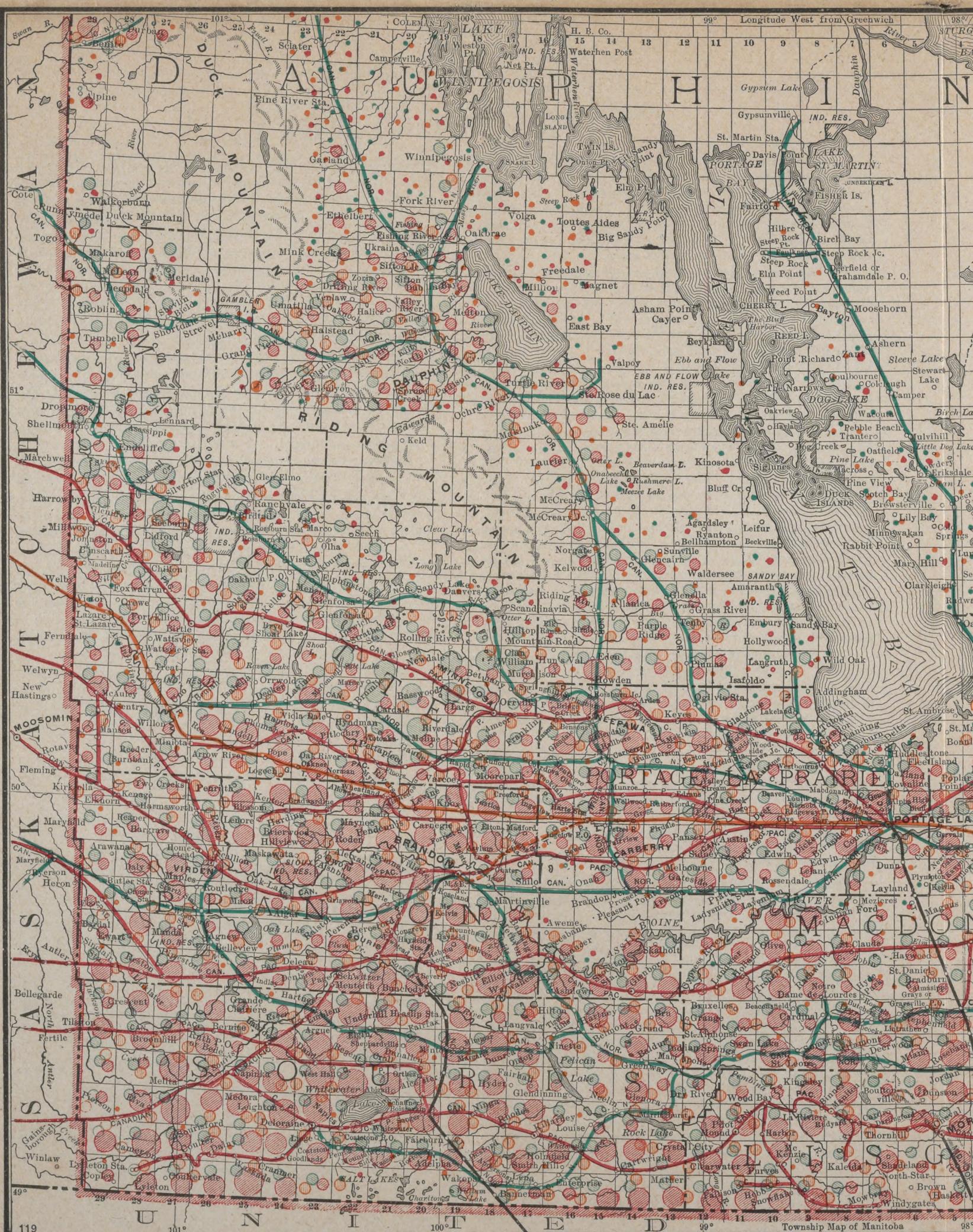
The Provinces are governed by legislatures elected by the people. They have "Responsible Government" on the same principles as the Dominion Government. They are charged with providing the civil law and administering both civil and criminal laws. They provide for education and municipal government and for direct taxation in their support, and generally all matters of a purely provincial or local character.

Military Service in Canada is Not Compulsory

Any contribution to Great Britain, whether in money or men, is entirely voluntary. There exists, though, such a friendly feeling to the mother country, that as in the case of the European war, voluntary contributions are given with the heartiest good-will. It would be possible for Canada to remain entirely neutral, but to do so would not be natural. It, therefore, rests absolutely with oneself whether he care to take up arms. **There is no War tax on land.**







Central and Southern

MANITOBA

SCALE.

Statute Miles, 22 = 1 Inch.

0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.

1915

Canadian Pacific

Canadian Northern

Grand Trunk Pacific

Great Northern

CEREAL CROP ACREAGE

WHEAT

- Under 1000 Acres.
- 1000 to 6000 Acres
- 6000 to 11000 "
- 11000 to 15000 "

OATS

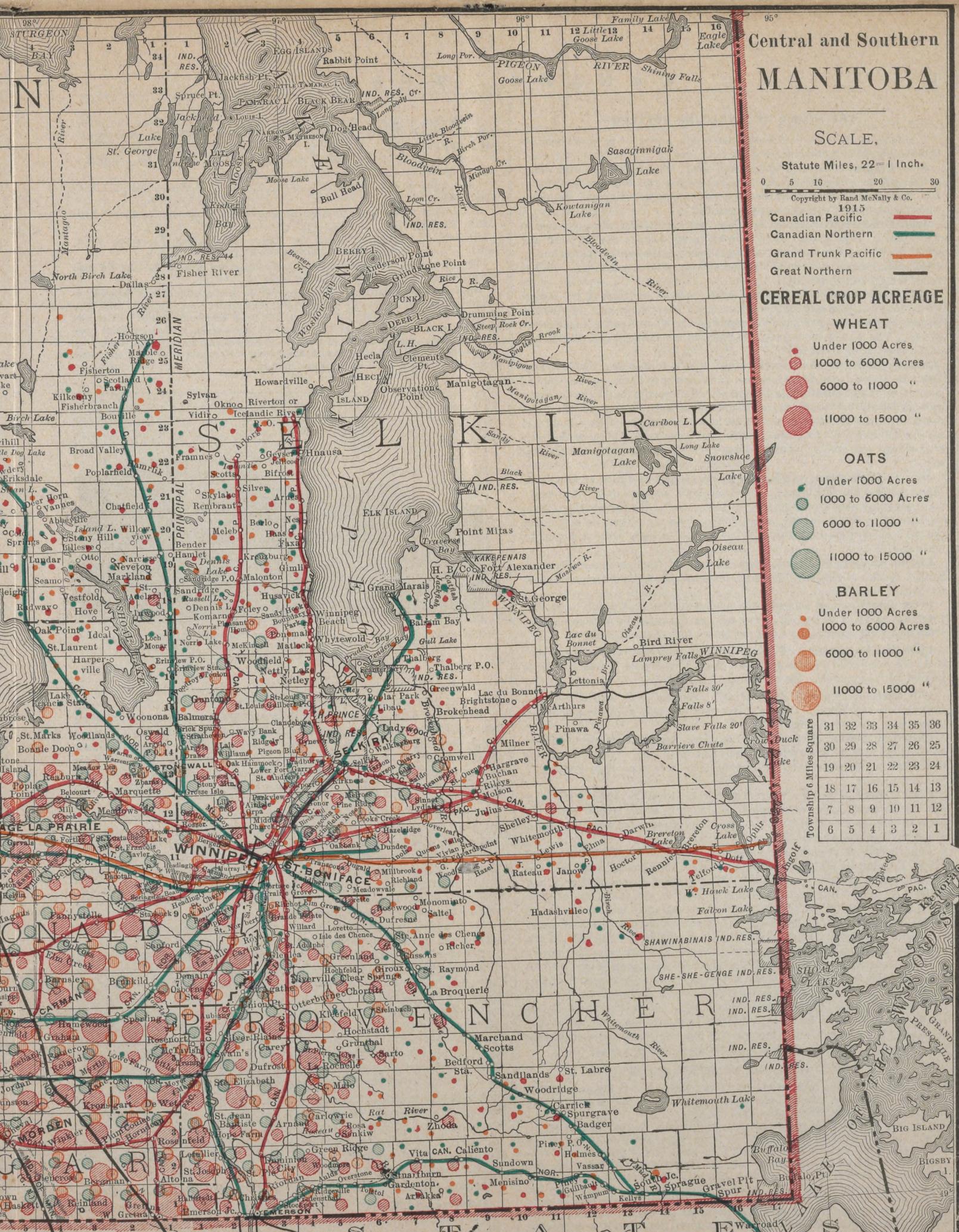
- Under 1000 Acres
- 1000 to 6000 Acres
- 6000 to 11000 "
- 11000 to 15000 "

BARLEY

- Under 1000 Acres
- 1000 to 6000 Acres
- 6000 to 11000 "
- 11000 to 15000 "

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township 6 Miles Square



MANITOBA

Population 456,000

THE MOST EASTERLY OF THE
THREE CENTRAL PROVINCES
MIDWAY BETWEEN THE
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS
AREA 252,000 SQUARE MILES
ABOUT 161,000,000 ACRES

"Not for many years, has there been such a large number settling on our free grant lands. In 1913, twelve months, there were 2,453 homestead entries made in Manitoba. For eleven months in 1914 the number of entries was 3,977."

PREMIER ROBLIN.

Soil and Surface.—The surface of Manitoba in the south, is flat. In the southwest the land rises into wooded hills, and in the southeast, close to the Lake-of-the-Woods country, there is a genuine forest. In Western Manitoba are forest areas and timbered districts which provide quantities of lumber,

agreeable, ploughing weather sometimes extending to the end of November.

The winters rarely last more than three or four months, and because of the dry atmosphere, the low temperature is not as much felt as in countries with more moisture. The precipitation at Minnedosa in 1914 was 17.62 while that at Winnipeg was 21.88. This may be said to be normal.

The crop season in Manitoba extends from April to October, inclusive. Seeding frequently starts early in April, and threshing usually lasts through October. The mean temperature for the period, April 1 to September 30, in 1914 was 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The mean temperature in October was only 34.40 Fahrenheit, but threshing can be done in cold weather as readily as in warm, with no injurious effects. The total precipitation in the Province was smaller than usual—for the growing season 9.67 inches, but rain was well distributed: May 1.04 inches; June 2.34 inches; July 1.70 inches; August 3.56 inches, and September .68 inches. The average sunshine was 7.3 hours daily. The mean temperature of the country is 32.7; January 5.2; July 66.1.

Social Conditions compare most favourably with the older districts of the older settled states. There are schools and churches, splendid roads, closely settled communities, telephones, rural mail delivery. Many farms are equipped with electric power, steam-heated residences, beautiful farm homes, and a score of other conveniences that make farm life pleasant and agreeable.

Available Homesteads.—There are about one and a half million acres open for free homesteading in the old portion of the Province, where there is ample tree growth to provide fuel and timber for a long time to come. A good deal of this is light scrub, easily removed, while the heavy forest pays well for clearing. With the lakes, rivers and streams that abound, and with wells of moderate depth, the water question is solved.



A splendid location in the "park" district of the Province. Wood, shelter and excellent soil. The value of such a homestead is easily realized.

fence posts, and firewood for the prairie settlers. The rivers and lakes are skirted by a plentiful tree growth. Down through the heart of the Province stretch two great lake chains, Lake Winnipeg and lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba. Almost the whole land surface of Central and Southern Manitoba west of its great lakes is ready for cultivation. Manitoba's soil is a deep rich loam, inexhaustible in its productiveness; it is essentially agricultural. There are 25½ million acres of land surveyed, about one-fourth of which was under crop in 1914.

Education.—Manitobans expend a greater percentage of public funds for schools than for any other purpose. Private schools, business colleges and public libraries, as numerous and as well equipped as those in similar communities anywhere, are established in all important cities and towns and these, with the excellent public schools, afford educational facilities equal to those of any country. There are also a number of Catholic parochial schools.

The Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon is doing much to educate the farming population of the Province. Accurate records of all practical experiments are kept and the information is given to settlers free. Dairy schools, farmers' institutes, livestock, fruit growers, agricultural, and horticultural associations also furnish free instruction as to the most successful methods practised in their callings. The Provincial Agricultural College is one of the most popular institutions in the Province.

Railways have anticipated the future, so that few farmers are more than eight or ten miles from a railway. Manitoba now has 3,895 miles of railway as compared with 1,470 miles in 1893. The Canadian Pacific has 1,620 miles, Canadian Northern 1,809, and the Grand Trunk 366. The Railway line to Hudson Bay will make large mineral deposits available. When this territory is surveyed there will be opened up a wonderfully rich area, capable of maintaining an immense population. This added territory gives a port on Hudson Bay, from which vessels can carry the farm produce of the West to old country markets.

Climate.—Manitoba's climatic conditions are uniform throughout. There is much sunshine the year round. The summer is pleasant, warm, and conducive to rapid and successful growth. The long autumns are usually

Farm Lands, apart from homesteads, can be secured at \$12 to \$15 an acre for raw prairie. Improved farms in all parts of the older settled portions of the Province, command \$25 to \$40 per acre. These are the property of owners who have grown wealthy and in a position to retire.

Manitoba's Agricultural Industry.—The past year has shown that the Province stands out pre-eminently in point of wealth in her agricultural productions. Manitoba had an excellent yield of wheat in 1914, the oat crop was not so good, and with the high price received, every farmer was placed in a good financial position.

For some years, Manitoba went largely into the growing of grain. While this paid well for a time, the farmer found that having to purchase his meat, his milk and a number of other daily requisites, the farm did not pay as it should. Now, fodder crops are grown, cattle are raised, cheese factories and creameries are established, and the result is that the financial position of the farmers of Manitoba is as strong as that of those in any other portion of the continent. Scarcely a farmer today but realizes that positive security can only be assured by diversified farming, and securing the latest modern and most economic methods. Therefore timothy, clover, alfalfa, rye grass and fodder corn are universally grown. Most wonderful success meets the efforts of the farmers in the cultivation of these grasses, and the yields compare favourably with those of many older countries, while in many cases they exceed them.

The acreage in these crops in 1914 as compared with 1913, indicate the remarkable progress being made in dairying and in the beef and pork industry. In 1913 brome grass was sown on 24,912 acres, rye grass on 21,917 acres, timothy on 118,812 acres, clover on 5,328 acres, alfalfa on 4,709 acres and fodder corn on 20,223 acres. In 1914 the respective acreage under those crops were 25,444 acres, 27,100 acres, 165,990 acres, 7,212 acres, and 10,250 acres and 30,430 acres. Alfalfa particularly is coming into its own, the acreage having been more than doubled last year.

Then, as her fodder crop and root crop acreage indicate, there have been increases in the holdings of all kinds of live stock during the past twelve months, according to the correspondent for *The Toronto Globe*. Beef cattle number



Poultry raising in Western Canada is one of the industries that the housewife looks after and from which she makes large profits.

42,000 head in 1914 as against 37,000 in 1913; milch cows are 160,474 head, as against 157,963 head; pigs number 325,000 as against 248,000; sheep number 75,000 as against 52,000; and there are 325,000 horses as compared with 300,000 at this time last year. These are the latest Provincial figures, and they show that despite the great efflux of livestock to the United States since the opening of that market to Canada, the capital amount of live animals has increased instead of having decreased through the extra demand.

MIXED FARMING IN MANITOBA

Practically every farmer now has his herd of cattle or flock of sheep. His fattened hogs find a steadily increasing market at good prices, while poultry is a source of revenue. The vegetable crop is always a success; wonderful yields of potatoes and roots are regularly recorded. Many portions of the country, partially wooded and somewhat broken, are now proving desirable in the carrying on of mixed farming. These park districts have sufficient area for grain growing, also for hay and grasses.

The poplar groves scattered over these afford excellent shelter for cattle and, in many cases, valuable building material. The district lying east and southeast of Winnipeg is receiving a great many settlers. It is well served by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. Considerable of this land is available for homesteads, while other portions may be purchased at a low price from the railway and land companies.

Dairying is the industry which is making dollars for the Manitoba farmer. It is developing at a rapid rate in this Province. The output of creamery butter last year was 4,000,000 pounds at an average price of 27.5 cents per pound, which was an increase over the previous year of a million pounds. The output of dairy butter was recorded last year at 4,288,276 pounds. The price paid

sweet cream from its city dairies to satisfy its demand throughout the year without having to import large quantities of these products from the United States, as was done not longer than two years ago.

Poultry-raising should have some attention in these pages. In view of the market situation in regard to poultry products it is a foregone conclusion that the man with the necessary experience and a little capital can develop a splendid success in exclusive "poultry farming" in Manitoba. As a matter of fact successful poultry farms are already in operation, especially in the vicinity of Winnipeg. One farm, started not long ago, has 4,000 chickens, 1,000 turkeys and large numbers of ducks and geese, housed and cared for on less than two acres. By special feeding for egg production the proprietors are able to persuade common stock to lay well in winter when eggs are scarce and these products are retailed direct to customers in the city. Last year this poultry ranch sold 2,000 cockerels at 25 cents per pound, in addition to the egg output, the annual profits from which figured out about \$1.50 per head of stock. Another thousand birds have just been added to the stock on this farm without any increase of acreage.

Last year between December 2d and December 21st, a period of 19 days, two brothers at Killarney, Manitoba, shipped \$2,000 worth of poultry to Winnipeg alone and this was only the second year they had gone into poultry. A poultryman at Neepawa, Manitoba, had this amount of advance orders on his books for this year, early in the fall.

Root and Fodder Crops are of considerable value to the Manitoba farmers. They grow in splendid abundance. Every farmer can have a good supply for winter's feed. The area under potatoes in 1914 was 26,900 acres; of turnips and other roots 3,906, with an average of 118 bushels of the former and 270 bushels of the latter. The price of potatoes was 72 cents and that of turnips and other roots 54 cents. The total value of potatoes was \$2,284,000; of turnips and other roots, \$565,000.

Corn Can Be Grown.—Manitoba is now producing considerable corn, chiefly for feeding purposes. In some cases where the crop can be matured into the dough stage, silos could be used, and would be a profitable investment. According to the *Farm and Ranch Review*, a correspondent who visited a field of corn in southern Manitoba, on September 28th, says: "The corn was untouched by frost, and it stood on an average eight and nine feet in height. The corn had developed into the dough stage, and the crop would easily exceed twenty tons to the acre. At many experimental farms, the same favourable showing of the corn crop has manifested itself. At the Brandon experimental farm this year several varieties, all very good yielders, matured into good silo corn."

The Growing of Fruit has not yet reached a stage when it has any great commercial value. All the small fruits, such as strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, etc., do wonderfully well and yields are reported that would do credit to any portion of the more well-known fruit districts of the East.

There are, though, a number who have gone into the growing of the large varieties, and from the census bulletin of 1911 it is found that in the Province of Manitoba, there were over 4,000 apple trees bearing and about 18,000 not yet bearing. There were produced in that year about 1,500 bushels of apples. There were also over 30 peach trees bearing. Of plum trees, there were over 5,000 bearing, yielding about 1,700 bushels. Pear trees, there were 14 bearing, yielding 33 bushels. Of cherry trees, there were about 10,000 bearing, yielding about 600 bushels.

Truck Gardening.—Some evidence of the value of this may be found in



One of the great advantages that Western Canada possesses is the abundance of native grass. The yield of hay per acre varies from one to two tons, while cultivated grasses also yield abundantly.

for milk ranges from \$1.60 to \$2.50 per 100 pounds the year round. The creameries will make a contract for several years at a stretch. The Government department says that again this year a substantial increase in the dairy output will be shown from this Province. From this same source of information one finds that through the splendid growth in winter dairying, Winnipeg now, for the first time in years, is able to obtain a sufficient supply of milk and

the fact that Winnipeg alone sends out \$20,000 per day for garden truck that can be grown in the immediate neighborhood. One market gardener produced \$350 worth of pickling onions on half an acre. The cauliflower crop is always good, and yields have been reported which brought the grower over \$300 per acre, and cabbages have been known to bring in a return of \$550 an acre off land that had not been fertilized for 17 years.

THE STORY OF MANITOBA SETTLERS

A number of these are of Scandinavian origin, and what has been done by them can be done by others:

John Carlson is reeve of Scandinavia, Man., who, dissatisfied with things in Sweden, moved to Western Canada, and between his sons and himself has 800 acres of land, horses and cattle and machinery of all kinds. He raises wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and garden stuff.

John Forsman, of Scandinavia, Man., had not a dollar when he came to the country. If he wanted to go back to the old country now he could buy one of the finest farms there and still have money in the bank. He has horses, cattle, pigs, geese, chickens and a full equipment of farm machinery. He has raised a good crop every year.

Gustav Peterson, of Minnedosa, Man., worked for farmers for several years, until he saved sufficient money to buy a place of his own. He is now farming 320 acres of land, has 10 horses, 15 head of cattle and a large number of pigs. The laws of the country are the very best and the constitution one of the freest of any country.

George Holland, of Starbuck, Man., was a former resident of North Dakota. In writing of his experiences since coming to Manitoba, he refers to the growth of settlement in his district, and to its great adaptability for grain growing and also for the growing of all kinds of grasses. He says that Manitoba can raise all the fruit that is needed for home consumption. He himself has several crab and apple trees bearing fruit, and under favorable conditions corn can be raised with profit. As to the climate "it suits us Norwegians particularly well."

Jens A. Christensen was born in Denmark, and now lives at Goodland, Man. He had but \$25 when he arrived, in 1890, and now owns 1,120 acres, all under cultivation except 60 acres of timber land. He has good buildings, 40 head of cattle, 35 horses, hogs, chickens, etc., "Canada is a splendid country, and anyone that wants to put forward a little effort is bound to make good."

Ludvig Rushoy, of Inwood, Man., says mixed farming pays. The land in that district is rich and brings big returns. He advises Danes to come to Canada.

Peter Jorgensen, of Dagero, Man., came to Western Canada in March, 1906, having \$2 in his pocket. After working for awhile he took up a home-stead and could now sell farm and machinery for close to \$7,000.

Christian Rasmussen, of Carberry, Man., has 880 acres of land, and could not have done as well anywhere else. The climate is fine and he is pleased with conditions. He left Denmark in 1872.

Will Carlsen, of Moose Horn, Man., is another Dane who is delighted that he came to Western Canada. He says there are many Scandinavians in that part who are all doing well.

Christian Melsen, of Goodland, Man., **Sven August Carlsen**, of Moose-horn, Man., and **A. Petersen**, of Birds Hill, Man., are Danes that express themselves in the highest terms of what they have done since arriving in Western Canada.

Peter O. Berg, of Danvers, Man., arrived from Aitken Co., Minn., a few years ago, and in speaking of the Scandinavian colony in which he now makes his home, he also says he is glad to have made the change, and asks that other Scandinavians look up that district.

Any amount of convincing evidence as to the unmistakable success of Mixed Farming in Manitoba might be given. Two young Belgians came to Winnipeg six years ago, unable at that time to speak a word of English, and without capital. They started working as labourers and at the end of three years had saved \$700.00. They bought out a dairyman, purchasing his 28 cattle for \$1,600., as first payment. They rented the dairyman's premises for \$25.00 per month. The first year they paid off their debt of \$900.00 and purchased five acres of land of their own. To-day after six years they have a herd of 110 cows, modern house, latest model stable, five acres of land paid for and a 300-acre farm rented. Off the latter they obtained a large crop of oats for feeding. They also own 10 acres of land farther away from the city and have six acres of this planted to potatoes. They are erecting another large stable and are getting \$600.00 or more every month for their milk which they retail from house to house in Winnipeg. In property, stock and money these boys are worth \$30,000 as their reward for six years' hard work.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REPORT

A report laid on the table of the Provincial Legislature in February, 1915, gives the following interesting information emphasizing the fact that there was no crop failure in Manitoba in 1914:

The crop of 1914 was not a failure in any part of the province of Manitoba. In some portions of the province it was light, owing to the unusually hot weather and lack of moisture; while in most of the province the crop was normal, and, in portions more than an average crop; so that while the total yield in bushels of grain was less than in 1913, the total value of both grain and root crops compares favourably indeed with the previous year, the figures compiled by the department of the honorable the minister of agriculture showing the values of grain produced in 1913 and 1914 to be \$95,769,235.44 and \$104,089,951.50 respectively, and here, it is interesting to note that both the numbers and the value of live stock have increased, as well as the product of the dairy, and the general productions of that branch of farming other than the raising of grain: and here are given a few interesting figures in that connection.

1913—No. of horses, 300,753, value \$52,631,775; cattle, 456,938, \$26,616,522, sheep 52,142, \$321,200; hogs 248,250, \$3,798,286; poultry 1,034,712, \$413,880.

1914—No. of horses 325,207, value \$56,911,225; cattle 498,040, \$29,010,830; sheep 75,100, \$462,600; hogs 325,416, \$4,978,865; poultry, 1,081,808, \$430,925.

1913—Butter, lbs. 217,898, value \$2,104,369; cheese, lbs., 400,496, value, \$52,065.

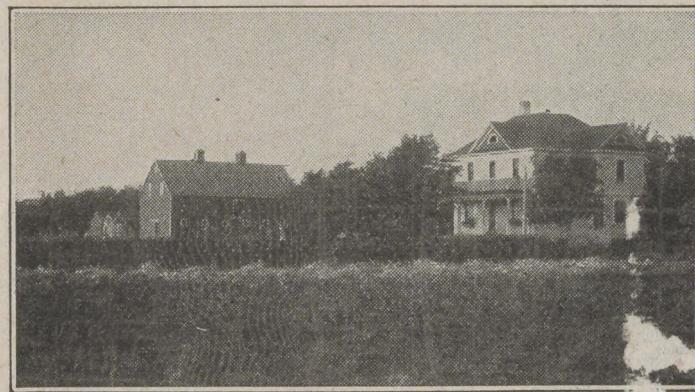
1914—Butter, lbs., 8,650,355, value, \$2,136,784; cheese, lbs. 471,355, value, \$65,990.

Total dairy products, including milk and sweet creams—1913, \$3,416,249; 1914, \$3,417,382.

Increase in acreage prepared for crop—1914, 2,882,171 acres; 1915, 4,117,615 acres. Increase, 1,235,444 acres.

The provincial Government controls 55,000 acres of land that are for sale at prices ranging from \$4 to \$12 per acre.

Businesslike Farming.—Nowhere else on the continent has farming so advanced to the dignity of a thoroughly businesslike occupation. Here the farmer works, not merely for a living, but for a handsome profit. Instances are frequent where large areas under wheat have given a clear profit of over \$12 an acre. All the labour of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing is included at \$7.50 per acre with hired help. Even allowing \$8 it is a poor year that will not yield a handsome margin.



The home of a prosperous settler in the Starbuck district of Manitoba. This farmer has amassed considerable means by farming on scientific methods.

CITIES AND TOWNS

Winnipeg, with a population of about 200,000, is a natural distributing point for Western Canada, as well as the shipping point for the crops from the tributary prairie lands. The prosperity of Western Canada is here reflected in substantial buildings, wide boulevards, quarries, water works, street lighting systems, asphalt plants, and a park system of 29 parks, covering 500 acres. There are 40 modern school buildings with 378 teachers and 21,210 pupils.

Winnipeg has four live daily papers and forty weekly and monthly publications. Twenty-four railway tracks radiate from the city, making Winnipeg the leading grain centre of the world. A photograph taken at any point in the financial centre of the city shows magnificent new buildings under construction, representing immense investment and indicating the confidence felt in the city's future. Municipal improvements are constantly being made. The city now has 466 miles of sidewalk, 112 miles of boulevard and 162 miles of street pavement. There are 115 churches.

St. Boniface, the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of St. Boniface, adjoins and is partly surrounded by the business district; 17,000 population.

Brandon—With 18,000 population is the second city in the Province and is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its seven branch railway lines. The Canadian Northern runs through the town and has erected a fine new modern hotel. The Great Northern entering from the south and the Grand Trunk Pacific completed, there is afforded excellent shipping facilities, necessary to the factories, flour mills, machine shops, and wholesale houses established here. There are fourteen branch banks here with clearings totalling \$33,000,000. As an educational centre Brandon might be ranked with cities several times larger. The high school would be a credit to any city of first rank. A Dominion Experimental Farm is located here.

Portage la Prairie—Enjoys splendid railway facilities at the junction of four lines of railway. This fortunate situation has brought a number of industries. The city owns its park and has a fine educational system, including a Collegiate Institute. Many churches and fraternal organizations are supported by this city of 7,000 population. Municipal improvements are constantly being made.

Selkirk is a distributing point of supplies for points on Lake Winnipeg.

Carberry and Morden are flourishing railway towns in the heart of fine wheat-growing sections, as are Minnedosa, Neepawa, Dauphin, Carman, Virden, and Souris.

Scores of towns now developing afford openings for those desiring business opportunities; each has its mills and warehouses for wheat. Among these centres may be named Manitou, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Rivers, Somerset, Baldrup, Deloraine, Melita, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, Killarney, Hartney, Stonewall, Boisbriand, Elkhorn, Gilbert Plains, Pilot Mound, Winkler and Plum Coulee.

SASKATCHEWAN

Population 492,000

COMPRISES 155,092,480 ACRES

760 Miles North and South

390 Miles East and West

AVERAGE ALTITUDE

ABOUT 1500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

"Our farmers as a whole have enjoyed a profitable year (1914) notwithstanding a crop yield below the average. Enhanced prices, with materially lessened expenses of harvesting, more than offset a short yield."

HON. WALTER SCOTT, *Premier of Saskatchewan.*

Soil and Surface.—The soil in all of Saskatchewan is a rich loam, running from eight to twenty inches deep over a chocolate clay subsoil. Moisture is evaporated from this subsoil so gradually that the fertility is almost inexhaustible. With few exceptions, the southern portion of the Province from a line east and west through Saskatoon, is almost flat.

In certain portions the surface is undulating, but in no case so hilly as to preclude ploughing every acre. Near some of the rivers in the more hilly sections the soil becomes lighter with some stone and gravel.

CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN

The Available Homesteads are principally in the northern portion of Central Saskatchewan which is watered east and west by the main Saskatchewan River and by its chief branch, the North Saskatchewan. The surface generally is rolling prairie interspersed with wooded bluffs of poplar, spruce, and pine, alternating with intruding portions of the great plain from the

In soil and climate Central Saskatchewan is well adapted to the raising of cattle, also wheat and other grains. North of township thirty there is unlimited grazing land, horses, cattle and sheep feeding in the open most of the year. There is the necessary shelter when extreme cold weather sets in, and

plentiful. Sheep do well. Many farmers have from 50 to 100 sheep and lambs. The district also possesses everything required for the growing of crops and there are satisfactory yields of all the smaller grains. The homesteader may add to his holdings by purchasing adjoining land from the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Northern and other corporations. These unimproved lands range from \$15 an acre upwards.

Homesteads recently opened for settlement are Shellbrook, Beaver River, and Green Lake, into which the Canadian Northern Railway is projected. Other new districts are Jack Fish Lake and Turtle Lake, north of Battleford, into which the same road is built. These districts are favourable for grain and cattle raising. North of North Battleford are several townships which will not long be without transportation, and to the east of these there are available homesteads which can be reached through the Prince Albert gateway.

These lands are easily reached from Moose Jaw, Mortlach, Herbert, Gull Lake, and Swift Current.

Maple Creek district is an important stock centre. Some of the best sheep, cattle, and horses in Canada are raised on the succulent grass here, but the wheat grower and mixed farmer are treading on the heels of the ranchman.

West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary herds of cattle roam and largely find for themselves. Snowfall is light and winters so mild that hardy animals graze through the whole year. The Chinook winds are felt as far east as Swift Current. Grain growing is successful.

Farm land can be purchased from railway and other land companies in Southeastern Saskatchewan, which includes that section between Manitoba on the east and the third meridian on the west, extending some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has more rainfall than portions farther west and less wood than the portion lying north. In character and productiveness of soil, Southeastern Saskatchewan is a continuation of Manitoba, but contains more prairie area.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Available Homesteads.—Northern Saskatchewan has not yet been opened to any extent for settlement. There are approximately 80 million acres beyond the railway at Prince Albert which time, zeal, and railway enterprise will eventually make accessible. Furs, forest wealth, and fisheries are recognized as a national asset, but thousands of acres of fertile land lie beyond the existing lines of railway—awaiting development. Northern Saskatchewan has natural resources sufficient to maintain a population equal to that of any European country in corresponding latitude.

THE SASKATCHEWAN CROP FOR 1914

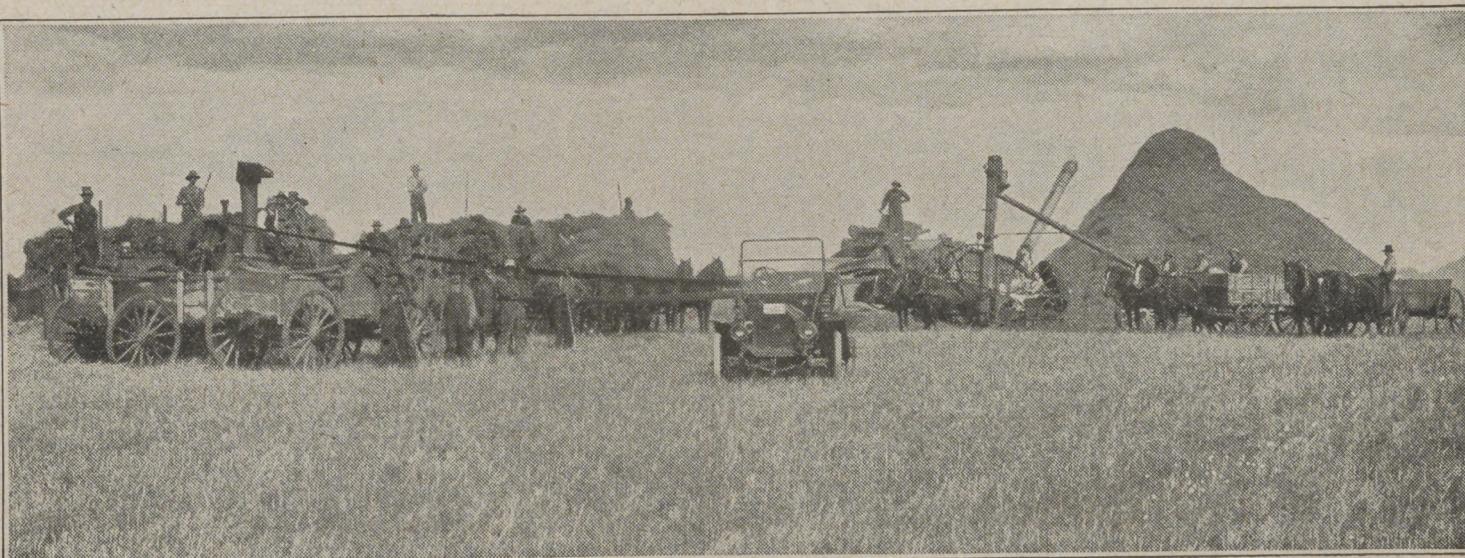
A bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture gives the acreage under wheat in 1914 as six million acres, or 4.2 per cent over 1913. Owing to the drought which affected the crops in the southwest and west-central portions of the Province, the yields varied from two bushels per acre in the southwest to seventeen bushels in the northeast districts, while the northern portions of the Province report an average yield of sixteen bushels per acre. The average yield for the whole Province was estimated to be 12.42 bushels per acre and with this yield the acreage for the current year gives a total production of 74,610,643 bushels or 66.3 per cent of last year's crop.

Of oats, there were 2,792,611 acres or an increase of 5.84 per cent and with an average yield of 23.83 bushels per acre a total production of 66,698,953 bushels was secured, being 60.5 per cent of last year's crop. In the southwestern district both oats and barley were practically a failure owing to the extreme heat and drought.

The acreage under barley was 318,537 acres as compared with 307,177 acres in 1913, representing an increase of 2.07 per cent and a total production of 5,627,783, or an average of 17.94 bushels per acre.

Flax is the only grain that shows a decrease in the acreage, namely 17.7 per cent, or 802,794 acres as compared with 976,137 acres in the previous year. The average yield of 6.33 bushels per acre gives a total production of 5,086,475 bushels or 6,567,805 bushels less than last year.

While the season of 1914 was a trying one for many settlers, whose land had not been properly brought under cultivation, thousands of farmers har-



The threshing season in Western Canada is the time when the farmer begins to see the results of his labor for the past season. He then begins to prepare his land for next year's crop.

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Available Farm Land.—There are but few homesteads available in Southeastern Saskatchewan. The land is occupied by an excellent class of farmers, and values range from \$15 per acre to \$25 for unimproved prairie, and from \$30 to \$50 per acre for improved farms. In the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw mixed farming and grain raising are carried on with success. North and northwest, towards the Saskatchewan, are large settlements; but to the south and southwest is a tract of land available for homesteading, and a land office at Moose Jaw makes it easy to inspect the land and secure speedy entry.

vested very profitable crops. Individual yields of thirty bushels of wheat per acre were common in many of the older districts, while yields as large as the average for the province were obtained in localities. This feature encourages even those farmers who through faulty and insufficient methods of cultivation saw their crops blasted by drought, and shows the marvellous productiveness of Saskatchewan soils in the face of adverse conditions.

The quality of the wheat is not as high as last year's crop, but the better prices and the lower cost of handling, owing to cheaper labour, combine to increase the margin of profit. The following figures indicate the average value of the 1914 crop to the farmers in comparison with the crop of 1913:

Canadian Pacific
Canadian Northern
Grand Trunk Pacific

GROWING CROP ACREAGE

WHEAT

- Under 1000 Acres
- 1000 to 5000 Acres
- 5000 to 10000 "

OATS

- Under 1000 Acres
- 1000 to 5000 Acres
- 5000 to 10000 "

BARLEY

- Under 1000 Acres
- 1000 to 5000 Acres
- 5000 to 10000 "

Plan of Township

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

North West	North East	36	
Quarter	Quarter		
South West	South East		
Quarter	Quarter		

Section 1 Mile Square

Marten
Lake

Bustard Lake

Trout Lake

Cold Lake

Lake des Isles

Waterhen Lake

Jackfish Lake

Meadow Lake

Green Lake

Jackfish Lake

Turtle Lake

Midnight Lake

Paradise Lake

St. Walburge

St. Walburge

St. Walburge

St. Walburge

St. Walburge

St. Walburge

Plan of Township

31	32	33	34	35	36
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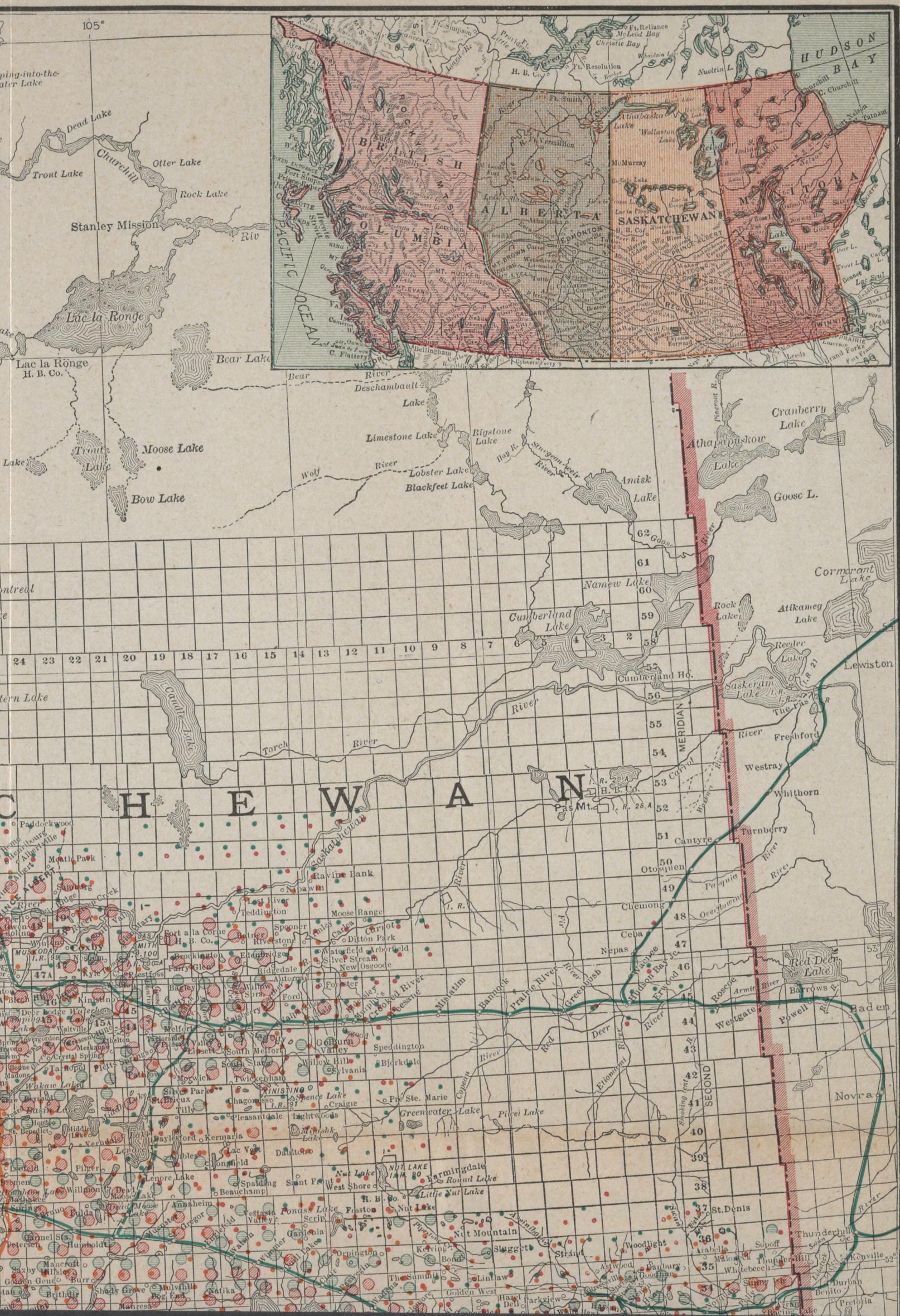
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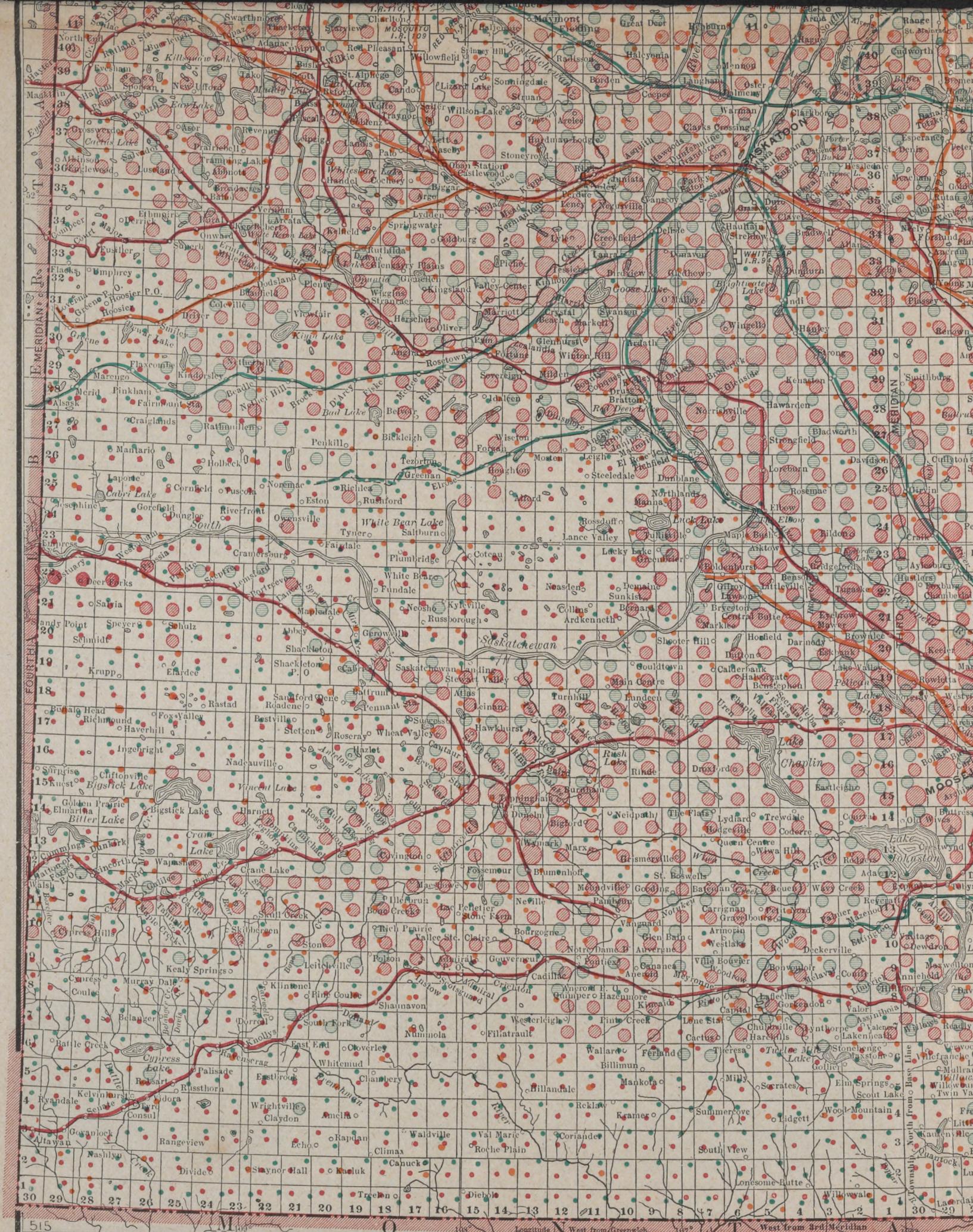
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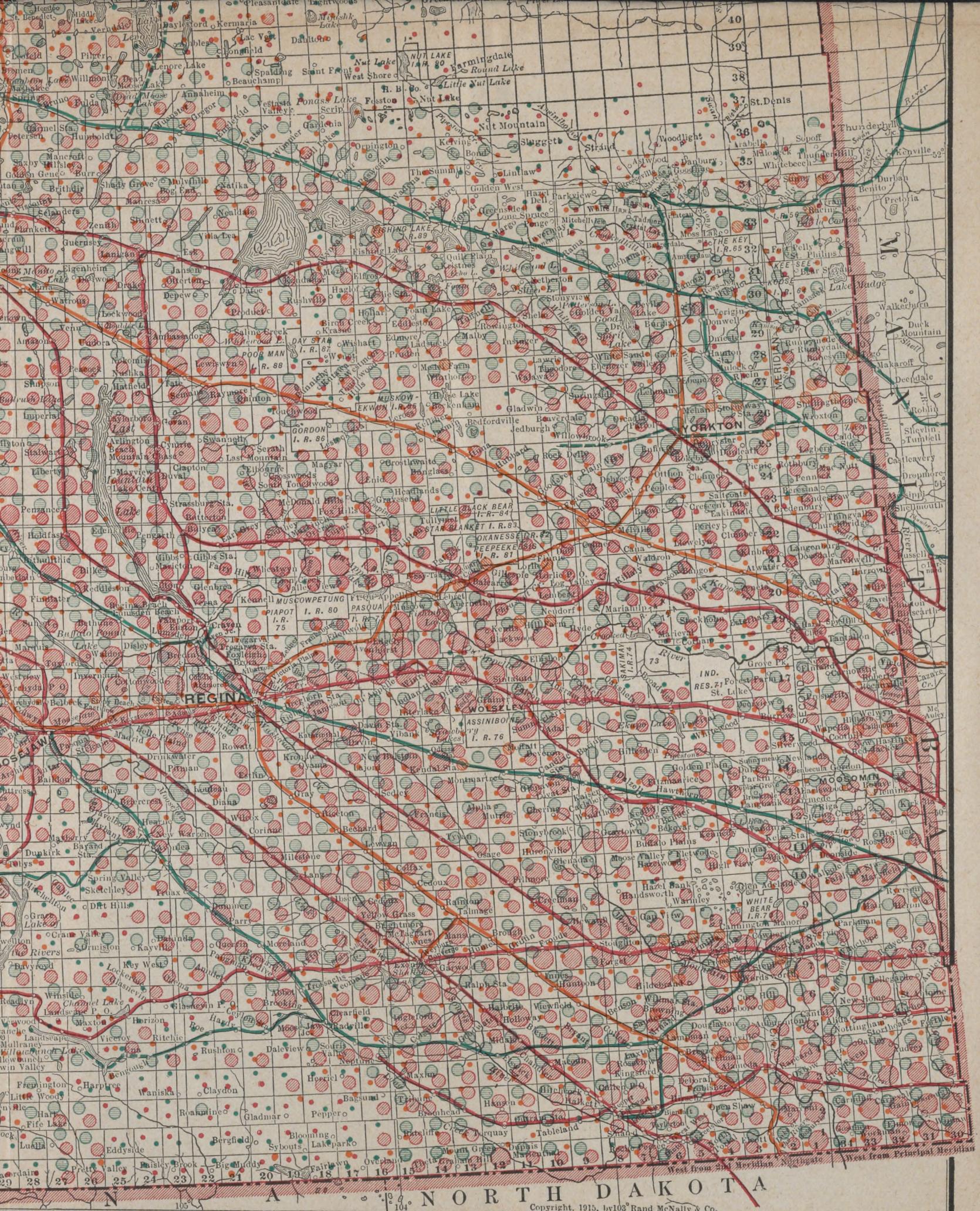
St. Walburge

Marten
Lake

Bustard Lake









For beautiful scenery, there is no place on the continent that can compare with Western Canada, and for variety it has no equal. There is not only enjoyment in boating, but there is also pleasure in the fishing that many of these streams and lakes afford.

1913	Bushels	Price	Total
Wheat	112,369,405	\$.66	\$ 74,304,269.15
Oats	110,210,436	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,277,082.91
Barley	9,279,265	.30	2,795,377.97
Flax	11,654,280	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,062,179.80
Total	243,513,384		\$116,438,909.73

1914	Bushels	Price	Total
Wheat	74,610,643	\$.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 66,030,419.05
Oats	66,698,953	.40	26,679,581.20
Barley	5,627,783	.50 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,827,960.95
Flax	5,086,475	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,366,231.12
Total	152,023,854		\$100,904,192.32

The prices are based on November figures, since which date all prices advanced.

The report emphasises the fact that in every case the average yields are based upon the actual acreage sown and not merely on the acreage harvested. A large part of the crop in the southwest was not even cut, and this is true to a lesser extent of other districts as well.

The outlook for 1915 is encouraging in spite of the fact that hardships will undoubtedly be felt by some before another crop is harvested. The harvest was disposed of early and farmers had time to do a lot of fall cultivation. There never was as much fall ploughing done in Saskatchewan as in 1914. At harvest time the condition for fall ploughing was very unfavourable, but since that time there was an abundant rainfall in the districts where the moisture was most needed, and the fall work was done under very favourable conditions. Thus the acreage ready for seed will be much greater than for 1914, and the condition of the soil, particularly in the southwest, is better than it was at the same date in recent years.

Statistics for several years previous to 1914 show that the average yield of wheat was in the neighborhood of 20 bushels per acre, a number of years going as high as 25 bushels.

W. H. Beesley, eight miles north of Moose Jaw, threshed an average of 30 bushels of wheat per acre on 180 acres, one-third of which was stubble crop and two-thirds summer fallow.

Alex McCartney, a few miles east of Tuxford, on 150 acres summer fallow threshed 43 bushels wheat to the acre, grade 3 Northern.

Wellington White, southeast of Pasqua, threshed 6,200 bushels of wheat on 160 acres summer fallow.

Jas. McMillan, nine miles southeast of Moose Jaw, threshed 35 bushels of wheat per acre off his summer fallow, and 20 bushels per acre off stubble land.

Pages of such yields could be given even in 1914, but always and only on fields that were thoroughly cultivated and free from weeds.

Such farmers did not attempt to sow as much land as possible with the hope that nature would help out with copious rainfall and good growing weather. They worked their fields so as to give the grain the best chance possible.

Yes, there have been poor returns—8 to 15, or 20 bushels per acre, right in the districts where good crops have been garnered. Poor cultivation, weedy fields, poor seed (only part germinated) were in evidence during the growing season.

Splendid Crops Last Year.—A homesteader writes from Hearne, Sask., in February, 1914: "This is a good farming district and everybody seems to be doing well. The crops were fine last year, wheat yielding from 30 to 45 bushels per acre and oats from 60 to 100."

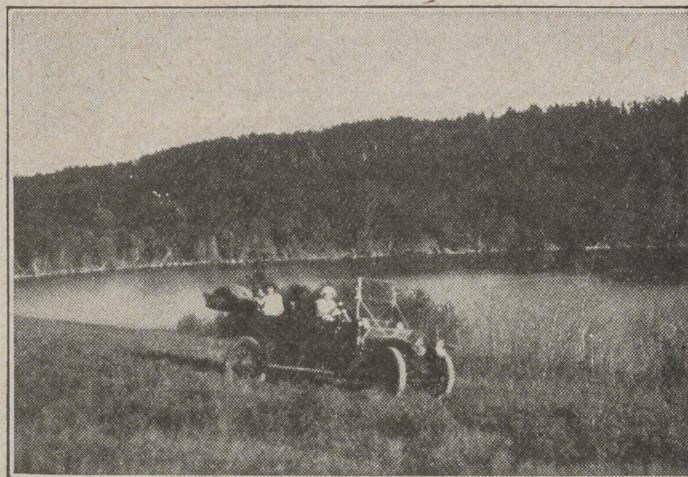
Mixed Farming Pays.—Viscount, Sask., is a remarkably good district and the farmers there are doing well. Hans Myra says there are a good many Scandinavians in the district, and, writing in August, 1914, says: "The crop looks fine, in fact, far better than could be expected. We have fine soil here, and a man with a small capital can do well, as the country is well adapted for mixed farming, which I think pays best in the long run."

A Satisfied Settlement.—From Dalton, Sask., Mr. Oscar Berg writes in February, 1914, as follows: "We have a fine Norwegian settlement. These Norwegians came here about four years ago and settled. The country was then pretty well covered with timber, but by this time these hardworking, industrious men have cleared it up pretty well so that one can see large openings on each homestead, and as it is all homestead land, with the exception of school and Hudson Bay lands, there is a lot of cleared land already. Most have built themselves large pretty houses, really very nice homes. The saw mill, three to five miles from the settlement, has been a great help. Lumber can be bought there a good deal cheaper than in the towns."

Fine Crops every Year.—Ole O. Brekke writes from Kandahar, Sask., in February, 1914, and says: "We have a nice little Scandinavian settlement here at Kandahar, about twelve families and a few bachelors. The land is very good here; I think I might say as good as anywhere in Saskatchewan and the crops have been very fine every year since the settlement was started. The weather has been fine until the middle of January, when we got cold weather, and have had snow and cold alternately since then."

25 to 40 Bushels of Wheat.—In April, 1914, Andrew Lavold wrote from Spring Valley, Sask., as follows: "This settlement consists mostly of Scandinavians with a sprinkling of Germans and Americans, and all are doing well as it is almost like a paradise here. We have a soil that will stand the test with any between the Atlantic and the Pacific, in a dry as well as a rainy season. We also have plenty of wood and fine water in abundance. The crop was fine last fall even though it was a very dry year; we got from 25 to 40 bushels of wheat, and an average of 20 bushels of flax, not to speak of the oats, for everybody knows that we are holding the world's record for oats here in Saskatchewan. Have had very little snow this winter, and the cattle have been out on grass every day, which has saved considerably on the feed."

He also has the Best Farm Land.—Syvert Gudheim writes from Diebolt, Sask.: "Diebolt is my post office—sixty miles south from Shaunavon. There are but few Norwegians here, though we have the finest farm land to be found in Southern Saskatchewan; but it is far from railroad and we are



There are many such spots in Western Canada, and the automobile has splendid chance for excellent and economic work for the farmer on roads that do not "rack" the car.

now looking forward eagerly to the building of a new line through this district, which we think will be done very soon."

His Land is Splendid.—Gust Fryklund writes from Pambrun, Sask., on Feb. 14, 1915: "I wish to say a few words about this place. Although I am the only Scandinavian here I like it well. The land is splendid, though it was rather dry last year. I have lived here six years and have raised wheat that yielded as high as 47 bushels per acre. We have had a fine winter with a little snow. Accommodations are a good deal better now than when I first settled in this locality. I had 40 miles to town then, but have only half a mile now."

A Rapid Development.—Mr. Eden writes from Kinistino, Sask., on February 3, 1915, as follows: "Kinistino seems to be one of the largest and most flourishing Scandinavian settlements. It is scarcely more than 12 years since the first Scandinavians settled here, but since that time development has been very rapid, and we now have a large settlement with school and church. We also have a young people's society and a temperance lodge."

Mathias Norman, a Norwegian resident lived for some time in Wisconsin, then in Minnesota, and seven years ago moved to Dubuc, Sask. He says, "I have come to the conclusion there is no place either in Europe or the United States for a man with small means that can come up with Canada. Here we have churches, schools, good roads, telephones and every other convenience that can be found in older countries, and besides we get 160 acres for nothing."

Chas. F. Gadoin of South Fork, Sask., 45 miles from Gull Lake, lives in a district that was more or less afflicted by the dry spell during the growing season of 1914. He arrived in Winnipeg, November 15, 1910. Quoting from a letter he writes: "The first year I had to build a farm-house and barn and did not mind the expenses so delighted was I to see a comfortable home, nice barns, horses and farm implements. Nothing like a good home!"

"The second year in 1911 my ambition was rewarded in seeing I had 36 acres of wheat, 5 acres of barley, and about 12 acres of oats and a beautiful crop of 1,350 bushels of wheat and 900 bushels of oats and barley."

"In 1913 I was not as successful, but my crop was 32 bushels per acre and I sold it at prices ranging from 69 to 76 cents a bushel."

"And 1914 was still worse, as an exceptional dryness covered our farms, but I did not lose courage, seeing the others in our district were less prosperous than I was. Some had from 2 to 8 bushels per acre, whereas, my crop was 16 bushels. Some did not even take the pains to harvest a crop. I had 2,300 bushels of wheat, although I had counted on 7,000. It is true it was dearer than the usual price, one third more, I believe; but I was sad over the loss. I hope to make up for it this year as the recent rains have imbibed thoroughly the soil."

"My opinion is that every farmer and settler who works intellectually in preparing the soil the way he should, guided by the Government booklets, can obtain only good results. To be a good settler we must rise early and not do like some in our district who begin their work at 9 or later. How can they expect fortune or even comfort when the best part of the day is spent in idleness? Winter is cold and snowy, it is true, but when the settler has been wise and stored his wood for the winter, it is very agreeable to rest and use our sleds, and when well wrapped up, it is delightful to ride in the open air which is so pure and salubrious. Even in the coldest weather I enjoy it and it seems to be of a great benefit to my health. All these comforts are for the honest and intellectual settlers."

Austin A. Claus arrived in Western Canada from Germany and after taking a course in dairying became manager of a dairy. For two years he has had a farm of 320 acres near Lovernia, Sask., horses, cows, nearly 100 pigs, good buildings, agricultural implements, two wells, 300 acres in crop and all land fenced. He says he is glad he came to Canada; it is a good country for the man who wants to work and he recommends it to his German fellow-countryman in the highest possible manner.

I. Torgeson of Hanley, Sask., had some money when he arrived from South Dakota eleven years ago. He is now well off, but the most of his money was made in "Western Canada." In 1913 his wheat went 30 bushels to the acre and oats 65.

I. O. Brandvold, of Macoun, Sask., another Norwegian, whose success in Canada makes him wonder that more of his people do not come. He formerly lived in South Dakota. In 1903 he moved to Macoun, and owns 480 acres of land. The average crop he has received has been, wheat 20 to 35 bushels, and oats from 50 to 90 bushels. Land in this district is worth from \$20 to \$45 per acre.

Land Value Taxation.—Saskatchewan's taxation assessments trend towards the straight land tax. The municipal law does not lend itself to the penalising of a man's thrift by making him pay taxes on his personal property, his herds, his barns or his house. The land alone is assessed at its value, while no buildings in hamlets are at all assessable with the exception of elevators situated on non-assessable property, such as a railway right of way. In that case the assessment is more like a fee than a tax, as the owners of the elevator will simply pay \$25 school taxes and \$50 municipal taxes to the secretary treasurer's office. Otherwise the credit of the municipality as well as its security is on the land alone. This fact means much for the solidarity of our rural municipalities and helps to account for the good price so often received for debentures.

The laws are such that no one need lose his land for non-payment of taxes until full and ample notice has been given and a generous period of time allowed to redeem. **There is no War Tax on Land.**

Dairying.—There is a competent dairy branch connected with the Department of Agriculture. With the establishment and maintenance of creameries throughout the Province, there is an increasing interest in this industry, with commensurate profits to the farmer. The climate favours winter dairying. The many native fodder plants help materially, and alfalfa can be so easily grown, that it is promoting a rapid increase in the production, which will shortly do away with the imported article, which up to the past few years has been very large. The increase in the number of creameries is not the means by which success is measured, but rather the volume of business done, not only in the individual creamery but the total volume for the province. For the months of May, June and July the increase over the corresponding period of 1913 exceeds 32 per cent. This is the largest increase in any one year since the present government policy was inaugurated, and no better proof of

its efficiency is needed. The biggest increase at any one creamery was 52 per cent.

A comparison in the make of butter for the first three months in the summer season of 1913 and 1914 is given herewith:

Month.	1913	1914
May	91,000	140,000
June	169,000	215,000
July	254,000	325,000

The growth of dairying in Saskatchewan is shown by the following figures, giving production.

Year	Butter	Ice Cream	Cream Shipped
1912	40,000 lbs.	16,000 gal.	600
1913	160,000 lbs.	45,000 gal.	700
1914	448,631 lbs.	65,000 gal.	1400

At the village of Carnduff during 1914, \$17,312.52 was paid out for cream; at Gainsboro \$9,795.11 was paid out. The average price for the year was 25 cents.

The following figures taken from the report of the Provincial Statistics Branch show the amount of wealth represented by the "cow population" of Saskatchewan.

Year	No. of Milch Cows	Average Price	Total Value
1912	258,235	\$75.00	\$19,367,625.00
1913	322,790	80.00	25,823,200.00
1914	390,000 (Estimated)	85.00	33,150,000.00

The value of creamery products for 1914 approximated \$1,200,000, as compared with \$750,000 for 1913. These values do not include dairy butter since there are no returns to indicate the volume or value of this commodity.

The output of butter for the month of July averaged almost 80,000 pounds per week. Up to the time of writing twenty-nine carloads of butter have been sold through the dairy branch for shipment to outside points, representing an approximate value of \$160,000. Twenty-seven of these cars have been sold to the trade at the Pacific Coast and nineteen have already been shipped, leaving a balance of eight more to go forward during the month of September. In addition the local sales have been from 12,000 to 20,000 pounds per week.

The assistance which it gives the farmers of the Province in having their produce marketed through one agency and also the process of manufacturing and handling of cream supervised from the same department can scarcely be estimated, and since the trade during the past few years is becoming more particular on the quality, the system is rendered more valuable than it otherwise would.

The number of creameries in 1914 was 13, as compared with 12 in 1913, while the number of patrons increased from 2,681 to 3,499. The yearly increase in output was 35 per cent.

Alfalfa, as a fodder is becoming more important to the farmers of the Province, and there is scarcely a district but has begun its cultivation.

The average crop he has received has been, wheat 20 to 35 bushels, and oats from 50 to 90 bushels. Land in this district is worth from \$20 to \$45 per acre.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

With more than half of productive Europe engaged in war, and large sections decimated, other countries and especially those forming the British Empire, will have to make up huge deficiencies, both of foodstuffs and material.

Great Britain imported 51,786,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported 80,013,879 bushels from the United States. She also imported 12,789,969 bushels from Russia and Central Europe.

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,977,533 bushels, or less than a fourth.

Great Britain took 22,454,683 bushels of oats from Germany, Russia and Roumania in 1913, of which one-half was from her bitterest and most savage enemy of today.

Great Britain imported 185,125,000 bushels of wheat from August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914. Russia exported 163,267,000 bushels and Roumania 45,643,000 bushels in the same time. How far is Canada going to help to make up the deficiency?

Great Britain imported from August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, 54,307,000 bushels of oats. Russia exported 34,750,000 bushels, Germany 25,077,000, and Roumania 17,195,000 bushels. Who is going to make up this deficiency of seventy-seven million bushels?

in most cases with a remarkable degree of success. Competitions amongst the different districts are favoured by the Government, which donates large prizes for the best fields. Five thousand farmers are now cultivating it, and it has been demonstrated that paying crops can be grown on all normal soils, in every part of the Province in seasons of normal rainfall. Of course, some soils are better suited than others.

Corn In Saskatchewan.—"I have been growing corn for fodder for a number of years without making any effort to ripen it. This year I gave it a little better show, but I do not consider that I did everything that is possible to grow a good corn crop. I will try a little harder next year. I think it will be no trouble to make the crop at least two years out of three."

GEO. LARKEY, Trossachs, Sask.

Railways.—These tables indicate the miles of steel laid in the Province since its inception:

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
C.P.R.	1,090.10	1,181.40	1,235.85	1,528.84	1,650.39
C.N.R.	461.87	604.28	854.51	1,004.78	1,143.91
G.T.P.R.			154.08	260.67	465.15
Total	1,551.97	1,785.68	2,244.44	2,794.29	3,259.45
	1910	1911	1912	1913	
C.P.R.	1,819.14	2,080.18	2,271.38	2,479.34	
C.N.R.	1,383.60	1,683.27	1,750.19	2,087.63	
G.T.P.R.	531.75	635.75	873.09	1,087.56	
Total	3,734.49	4,399.20	4,894.66	5,654.53	

Rivers.—The chief rivers are the North Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, and Carrot. The North and South Saskatchewan rise in the Rockies and have a general easterly trend. The Red Deer flows into the South Saskatchewan, about 150 miles north of the United States boundary. The South Saskatchewan runs east nearly half way across the Province, then turns north and enters the North Saskatchewan a little east of Prince Albert. The South Saskatchewan, with the Qu'Appelle, intersects the Province from east to west. The Carrot rises south of Prince Albert and runs parallel to the North Saskatchewan, into which it flows near "The Pas," and the junction point of the Hudson Bay Railway, now under construction.



One of many spots in Western Canada where cattle-raising is cheap and profitable.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

From 1903 to 1913 the population of the Province grew from 140,500 to 675,000. Even now not 20 per cent of the arable land is under cultivation, which shows that Saskatchewan's greatest need is more population.

To keep pace with the ever spreading wave of settlement, the railway mileage within the Province has increased from 1,053 miles to 5,356, but in spite of the added 4,300 miles there are many districts anxiously awaiting railways to serve the steadily increasing number of settlers.

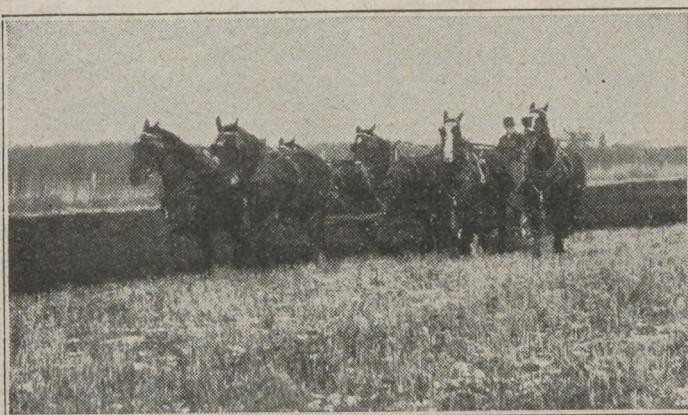
The growth of municipal institutions between 1903 and 1913 is remarkable. Cities increased in number from 2 to 7, towns from 11 to 71, villages from 5 to 281, and rural municipalities from 2 to 295.

The surveyed area in Saskatchewan has risen from 64,152 to 121,680 square miles in ten years. The surveyor is the forerunner of civilization, and with increasing knowledge of the country, many a district, which was only a few years ago scarcely considered of agricultural value, is rapidly filling up with contented settlers.

The agricultural development of Saskatchewan from 1903 to 1913 has risen from a comparatively low place amongst the provinces as a grain producing country, and now ranks first in this respect. The area under crop has risen from 1,117,000 acres to 9,692,500, while the crop returns have grown from 25,250,000 bushels in 1903 to 243,500,000 bushels in 1913. There were but 240 elevators with a capacity of 7,205,000 bushels in 1903, as against 1,424 elevators with a capacity of 44,294,000 bushels.

Another good indication of the manner in which the business of the province has grown lies in the fact that banks have increased the number of their branches throughout the Province from 36 in 1903 to 405 in 1913.

In 1903 there were only 143 post offices. Population has spread over the country to such an extent that in 1913 there were 1,485.



With a gang plough this farmer can manage about five acres a day.

Telephones.—The rural telephone is one of the most popular institutions in the Province. There are very few districts in the settled districts that it does not reach. The system is controlled by the local government. In 1909 the total mileage was 121 pole miles and 245 wire miles. At the end of April, 1914, there was a total of 3,393 pole miles of long distance, and 13,704 wire miles connected with 300 towns and villages in the Province, connecting with 17,000 local subscribers and 8,000 rural subscribers, serving slightly over 8,200 farm homes, and giving service to 1,000 towns outside the Province, composed of towns situated in the Province of Manitoba and in the States of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota.

Education.—Schools are sustained by provincial aid and local rates. Except in special cases where qualified teachers cannot be obtained, the teacher must hold a certificate of qualification granted by the Department of Education. The university, located at Saskatoon, is supported and controlled by the Province, a department of which is a college of agriculture with some of Canada's best educators and agricultural specialists on the faculty. Nowhere do the agricultural authorities give greater attention to welfare and education of the farmer than in the newer districts of this Province. The number of schools in 1903 was 606; in 1913 there were 3,226, or only 500

schools short of one new school for every day of the whole ten years, excluding Sundays. In addition to the university there are seventeen high schools.

Lumbering.—North and east of Prince Albert, the present centre of the lumber industry, lumbering is extensive. In the northern forest the timber is black and white spruce, larch or tamarack, jack pine, aspen or white poplar, balsam or black poplar, and white birch.

Game and Fish.—In the north, furs are secured for the world's markets and fishing is carried on extensively.

Fuel and Water.—The brown coal deposits in southern Saskatchewan are the sole sources of fuel in the vast territory between the head of the great lakes and the Rocky Mountains. In character they are true lignite of cretaceous age. The woody structure is very marked. As to quantity, there are not millions but billions of tons east and west of the Souris River, and he would be a pessimist indeed who would not feel sanguine of the future of a country possessing such enormous sources of fuel and power.

Water is plentiful everywhere and in most districts it is only necessary to sink a shallow well to get a plentiful supply.

Labour.—Farm help, which in the past has been more or less of a problem, is rapidly becoming minimized. There was considerable falling off in wages in 1914, as compared with the two previous years. Wages for hired men in 1912 and 1913 were \$272 to \$350 per year with board; per month during summer, \$31 to \$41 with board. During 1914, \$244 to \$305 per year with board, and \$25 to \$35 per month with board. For servant girls in 1912 and 1913, \$13 to \$20 per month with board; in 1914, \$15 to \$21.



Fodder corn is grown in large quantities in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and it is certain that before long it will be successfully grown in all districts. Note the size of the almost ripened ear.

ALBERTA

Population 375,000

THE MOST WESTERLY OF THE

Three Central Provinces
100,000,000, ACRES of ARABLE LAND
A VAST PLATEAU
2000 to 3000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

"All parts of the Province (Alberta) were favoured with copious falls of rain and snow. The soil therefore is in excellent condition and all natural signs point to a successful crop in 1915. Settlement in the newer parts of the Province, judged by the homesteads taken, continues unabated." Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier.

Available Homesteads are to be found west and north of Edmonton—territory made accessible by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways—in an immense stretch of splendid country. Wheat and oats are reliable crops. Rainfall is certain. Mixed farming is highly successful. The wild grasses and pea vine supply ample feed for stock; water is plentiful and easily secured. On into the foothills and the mountains are stretches of prairie land, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways are constructed.

The northern and western portions of Central Alberta have some "brush" land with soil equal to that of the open prairie. The cost of clearing is slight, and there is the advantage of shelter for cattle, and an absolute assurance of splendid water. There is a good market for the fuel and timber obtained in clearing. Practically all of the land between Edmonton and Athabasca Landing—and between Edmonton and Lac la Biche to the northeast has been subdivided for homesteading.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

North of the end of steel extends 75 per cent of this rich Province, yet unexploited. When the railways push into the Athabasca and the Peace it will be realized that Alberta owns an empire north of the Saskatchewan, a country set apart by nature to provide homes for millions of agrarian people, when the plains to the south are filled up. This northern portion varies from great open stretches of prairie land to heavily timbered regions, the whole watered by majestic rivers. The banks of these rivers are usually covered for miles back with dense timber—spruce and cottonwood predominating. In this northern region, fringed by the great forests and abruptly cut into by the giant rivers of the Peace and Athabasca, there are also the largest lakes of the Province, all teeming with fish. Modern enterprise has reached even these, and from one of them regular shipments of fresh and cured fish are made to a packing-plant in Edmonton. These northern forests and rivers are still the haunts of Indian trappers, and fur to the value of many hundreds

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Southern Alberta is open and rolling, and devoid of timber except along the streams and the Rocky Mountains' foothills. The soil is a fertile loam. The climate is ideal, with pleasing summers and mild winters. Stock pasture in the open air during winter, grazing on the nutritive sun-dried grasses. The absence of timber in Southern Alberta is compensated for by the supply of coal.

Ranching which once was predominant is fast being abandoned and settlers are dividing the limitless acres into small, productive holdings. As a grazing country, Southern Alberta has had few equals, for the hills and valleys, well watered, afford excellent pasturage. Winter wheat sown on new breaking, or summer-fallow land, from the middle of July to the end of September, is ready for harvest from the 1st to the 15th of August in the following year. Climate and soil make this an ideal wheat-growing district. Considerable spring wheat is grown, as well as oats, barley and flax. The production of sugar-beets compares favourably with that of Germany and the world.

The average of winter wheat for the Province in 1913, was 21 bushels an acre. The greater portion was grown around Lethbridge, Taber, Grassy Lake, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Stavely, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, Carmangay and Calgary.

Water Supply and Irrigation.—Water for domestic and farm purposes is easily obtained at reasonable depth. In certain sections of the Canadian West, as in the American West, the soil is unexcelled for growing cereals, but the geographical location and relative position to the rain avenues is not advantageous, not only the requisite amount of rain but its conservation is essential to the growing of crops, and that is the meaning of "dry farming." This is being successfully followed in the southern portion of Southern Alberta. Some of the district can also be easily and successfully farmed by means of irrigation.

During the fall of 1914 farmers were exceedingly busy in preparing their land for the 1915 crop, and, notwithstanding the experience of that year, which was anything but good, they look forward confidently to the crop of this year. They are encouraged in this, not only by the splendid condition of the land now, but by the fact that it is a certainty that prices for grain this year will be high, relatively speaking, due to the war in Europe. This also means that every effort is being put forth in Southern Alberta to increase the acreage, and the estimate is made by those familiar with the country that it will be at least 30 per cent larger than it was last year.

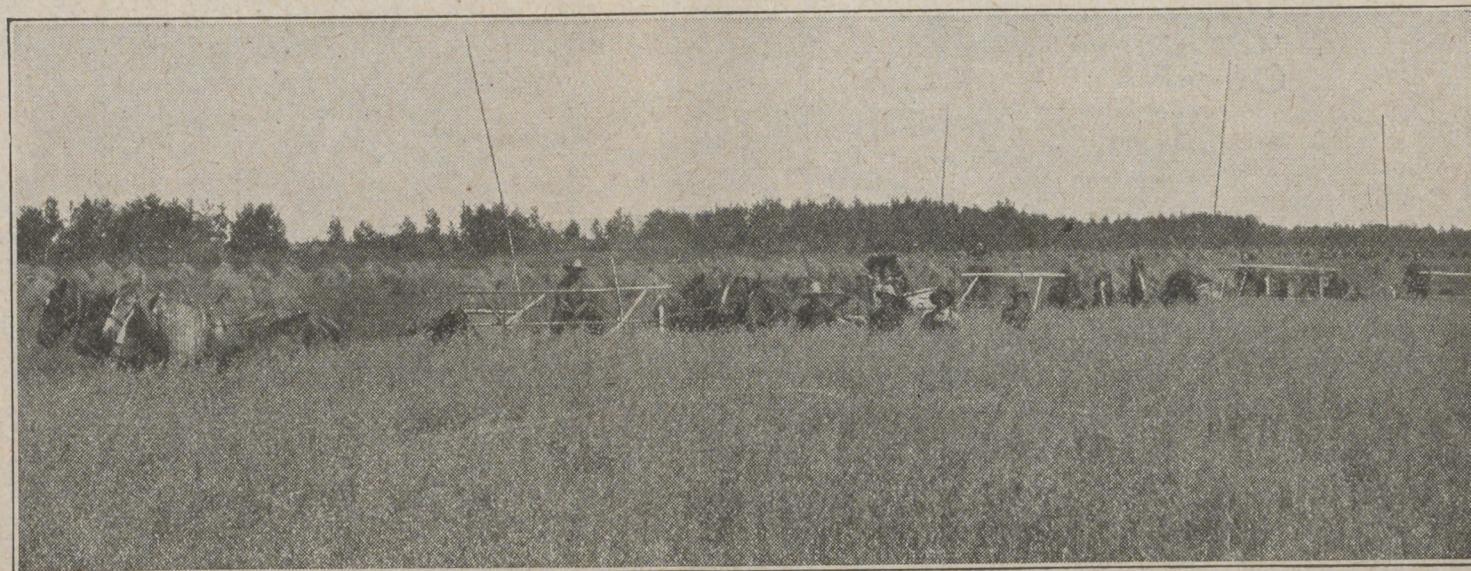
CENTRAL ALBERTA

Central Alberta extends from the Red Deer River northward to the height of land between the Saskatchewan and the Athabasca. Its great wealth is in its deep black humus varying in depth from ten inches to three feet, overlying a warm subsoil.

The cost of breaking land varies from \$3.00 to \$5.00 an acre. In the park country (from Olds northward) the clearing of small bushes or trees in some parts adds to the cost.

Mixed Farming.—None of the three central provinces affords greater advantages for mixed farming than Alberta. In the south the great ranges of vacant area afford excellent pasturage. The central portion furnishes pasturage of equal quality, and the groves and park lands provide shelter, making it possible to raise cereals, as well as feed for cattle and hogs.

The deep, rich surface soil produces a superior quality of oats. A yield of 50 to 60 bushels to the acre is quite frequent, and it has run as

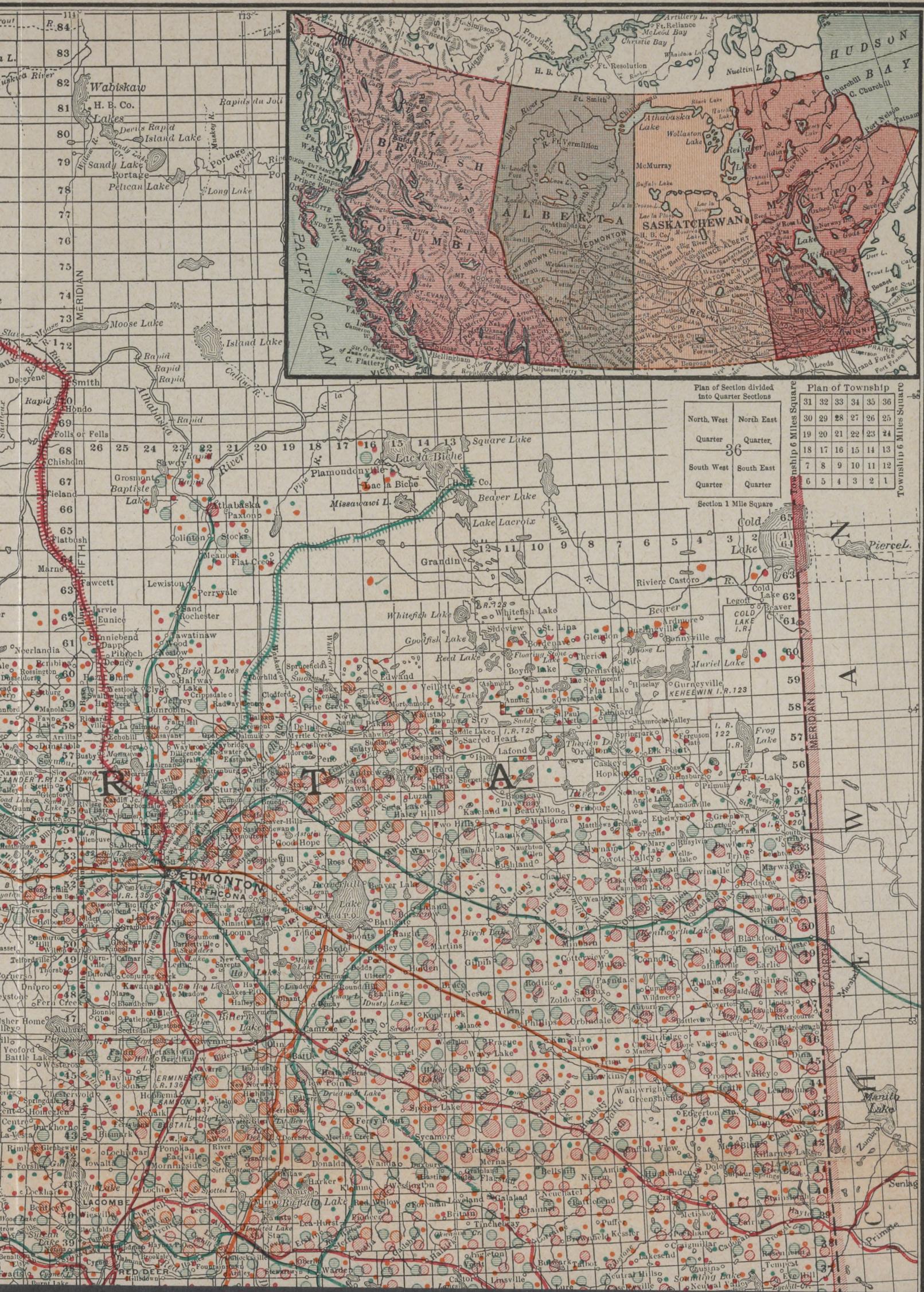


Many of the farms in Western Canada comprise 640 acres and more. The crops are very heavy and large equipments are required to handle them. Smaller farms farmed as consistently, will yield fully as much.

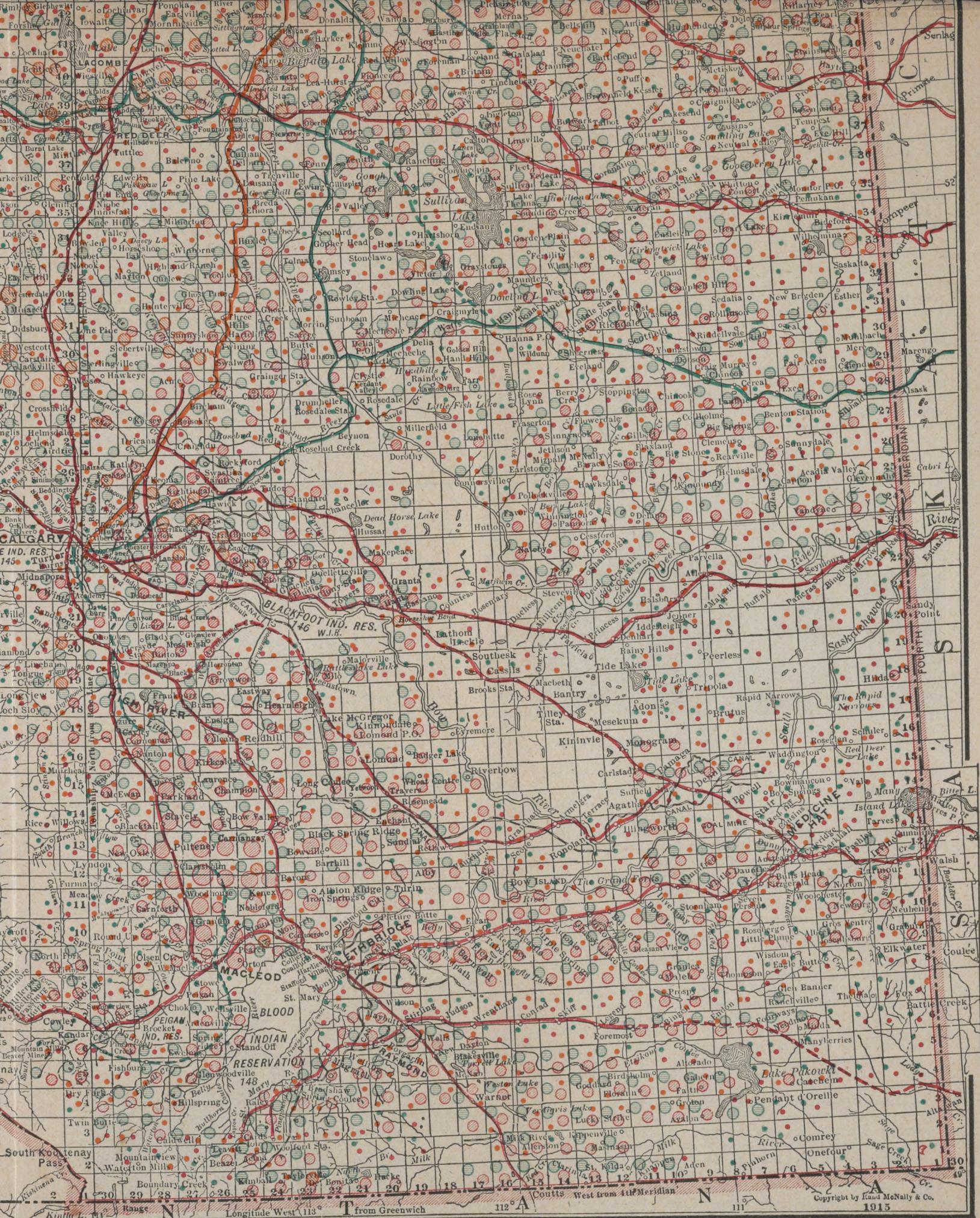
of thousands of dollars is yearly sent out to the markets by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Revillons, and minor traders. While this region constitutes one of the few remaining fur countries of the world, the white farmers who have trekked in to the neighbouring prairie districts find the abundance of game extremely useful as well as full of possibilities for sport.

high as 125 bushels. In this, as in every other crop return of the West, it must be recalled that there is as yet no attempt at the intensive farming of the small farms of some of the states. Farms are too large in extent and labour too scarce for this. When it is introduced in the course of time the yield per acre should be much greater.









Dairy Products have an unlimited market; cattle can be pastured most of the year; every variety of grass, including clover and alfalfa, thrives; the climate is healthful and water abundant. More than a million head of cattle could have been fed on the wild hay that went to waste last year. Hundreds of thousands of acres are literally overrun with rich wild grasses and pea vine. The dairy yield approximated \$1,250,000 in 1913, and 50,000 cows could be added without affecting the price of dairy products. The government operates a traveling dairy to instruct new settlers, and manages permanent creameries which produced over three million pounds of butter last year. Fattening hogs on milk adds to the revenue.

Poultry Raising.—The winter price of fresh eggs ranges from 50 to 60 cents a dozen. The summer prices rarely fall below 25 cents. Extensive developments along this profitable line cannot be long delayed.

Sheep-raising is an industry as yet in its infancy, but last year's ventures in this line proved so successful in Southern Alberta that a Wool-Growers' Association has been organized, and there is no doubt that sheep-raising will soon occupy as prominent a place in Alberta farming as hog-raising now does.

Stock.—Alberta's dry and invigorating atmosphere, short, mild winters, nutritious grasses, and abundant water supply, make it pre-eminently adapted to horse breeding. The Alberta animal is noted for its endurance, lung power, and freedom from hereditary and other diseases. It winters out at a nominal expense and without even hay or grain feeding.

At demonstration farms previously referred to, experiments were conducted in the feeding of 397 steers. The cost of these steers was \$27,923.61, and the cost of operation, including feed (both pasture and grain), interest on amount invested in stock, gasoline, salt, coal, labor, freight, and brand certificates was \$9,870.60, making a total of \$37,794.21. The price at which they were bought averaged 5½ cents per pound, and the price at which they sold averaged 7½ cents. When they were weighed in at the beginning of the experiments, their total weight was 497,701 pounds. When they were weighed out, their total weight was 536,495 pounds, thus giving a total gain of 65,794 pounds, or an average of 166 pounds weight per animal. The amount realized by the sale was \$41,536.79, giving a net profit per animal of \$9.45. The value of the rough feed to hogs which were run after the steers was estimated at an additional \$455, increasing the profit per steer to \$10.55.

Government and Other Telephones.—The Government operates the telephone system, including about 7,000 miles of long distance wires, pursues an active policy of stimulating the organization of rural companies by giving a bonus on all poles required. These rural companies are connected with local exchanges and toll offices wherever possible.

Railways.—During 1913 considerable was added to the railway mileage. Besides its main line the Canadian Pacific has two branches from Calgary—one north to Strathcona, the other south to Macleod. Two running eastward diverge at Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, the latter a through line via Saskatoon to Winnipeg. Another leaves the Canadian Pacific near Medicine Hat, passes through Lethbridge and Macleod and crosses the mountains by the Crow's Nest Pass, a branch connecting with the Great Northern at Coutts and extending to Cardston and west. Another branch will connect Lethbridge with Weyburn, on the "Soo" line. Provincial mileage 1,523. Other branches connecting the system are being built; as shown on the maps.

The Canadian Northern enters Alberta from the east at Lloydminster on its way to Edmonton and the Pacific coast. From Edmonton lines are projected and considerable construction done to the north. One starting at Vegreville connects the main line with Calgary, and then extends southeasterly toward Lethbridge and Macleod. From this line a branch is being built into the coal fields west of Lacombe and will form part of the transcontinental line of that system. Its extension from Saskatoon to Calgary is completed. Mileage 593.

The Grand Trunk Pacific serves the territory lying between the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific, operating trains through productive territory and to the Pacific coast. This Company has completed its line south from Tofield to Calgary, a part of the transcontinental line of that system. Provincial mileage, 545.

Another road is now under construction northward from the international boundary through Pincher Creek, with Calgary as a northern terminus.

The Provincial government has completed the construction of a line of railway to the north of Edmonton, opening vast agricultural lands which will attract settlers desirous of taking up free homestead.

Lakes and Rivers.—The Saskatchewan and the Mackenzie rivers rise in the Province. The former is divided into two great arteries, one of which with its tributaries, the Bow, Belly, St. Mary's, Old Man and Red Deer, waters the south, while the north branch, with the Brazeau, Clearwater, Sturgeon, Battle, Blindman and Vermilion as tributaries, waters the great central plains. The Peace and the Athabasca drain the north. Lake Athabasca, 120 miles long, Lesser Slave, 60 miles long, and many smaller bodies of water are chiefly in the northern part.

Mineral Resources.—Alberta has enormous coal and lignite areas. The production of coal in 1913 was over 3½ million tons, valued at over 7½ million dollars. The coal supply is practically inexhaustible, and underlies much of the whole Province in seams from four to twelve feet thick. It is found in all grades, lignite, bituminous and anthracite, on the banks of every stream, and in the shafts from 20 to 150 feet deep. The total formation contains 12,800 square miles; contents 71 billion tons.

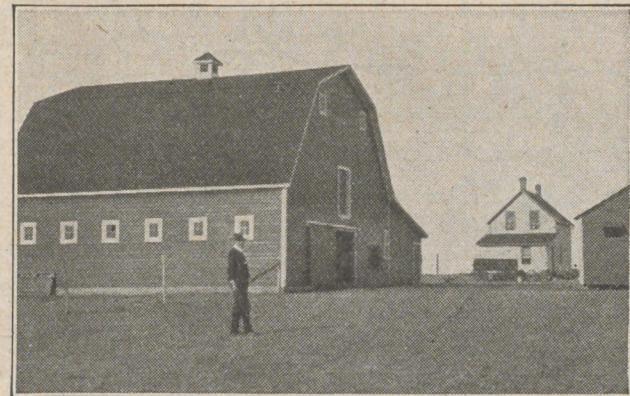
Natural gas has been found at Medicine Hat, Tofield, Dunmore Junction, and Bow Island on the South Saskatchewan, and at Pelican Rapids on the Athabasca. Recently considerable interest has been taken in the oil fields south of Calgary and north of Edmonton. Important commercial oil fields

will soon be located. There is also petroleum, gypsum, salt and tar sands, excellent brick and fireclay.

Fish and Furs.—The lakes of the North furnish yearly half a million pounds of incomparable whitefish, while the fur wealth of the north is important.

Education.—The organization of free district schools is optional with settlers, the Government liberally supporting them. An expenditure of about \$700,000 a year brings educational advantages within the reach of the most scattered community. School population at end of 1913, over 80,000; number of schools, 2,235. One hundred and four school buildings were erected in 1913.

The dissemination of exact scientific knowledge is carried on by farmers' institutes, stock-judging schools, seed fairs and travelling dairies. The raising



A modern barn and comfortable residence in Western Canada, which will have much added attraction when surrounded by trees, preparation for the growing of which are now being made.

of pure-bred stock is assisted by Government grants. Agricultural high schools will soon be started, and agriculture forms part of the public school curriculum.

Every child in Alberta is given the opportunity of a good, free education. For the past three or four years schools have been opened up at the rate of one a day, and educational facilities range from the little wooden schoolhouse in a remote country district to the progressive new university at Edmonton.

Any part of Alberta may be erected into a public school district, provided that it does not exceed five miles in length or breadth, and contains four persons resident, who would be liable to assessment, and eight children between the ages of five and sixteen.

The Government has established free agricultural and domestic science schools for farmers' sons and daughters during the winter season. So numerous have been the applications for attendance at these that additional accommodation has to be provided next winter. The attendance now runs into hundreds. Demonstration farms, which are in reality model agricultural schools for the neighbouring farmer, have been established by the Government at several points throughout the Province.

As a result of such liberal encouragement the farmers of Alberta become from year to year more thoroughly organized and up-to-date. Last year they owned and controlled 50 co-operative elevators, and next season will control 100, making arrangements as well for a more advantageous system of marketing their grain.

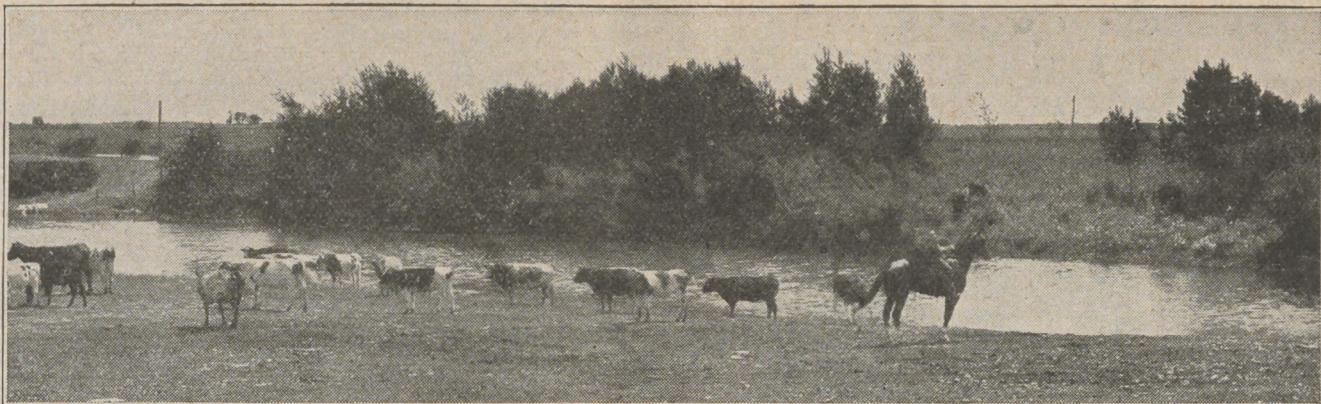
The following crop statistics of 1914 were issued by the Alberta government:

	Estimated Acres	Bushels	
		Less 20%	
Wheat, s.	1,101,210	880,968	13,214,520 \$13,214,520.00
Wheat, w.	60,012	48,010	480,100 480,100.00
Oats	1,379,846	1,103,877	27,596,925 13,798,462.00
Barley	467,118	373,694	7,473,880 3,736,940.00
Flax	89,602	71,682	501,774 652,306.20
Rye	17,932	14,346	215,190 150,633.00
Speltz	4,110	3,228	49,320 34,524.00
Hay	100,000	—	*2,700,000.00
Potatoes	40,000	—	4,000,000 3,000,000.00
Turnips	15,000	—	1,500,000 375,000.00
Carrots	5,000	—	500,000 250,000.00

*Ton.

In an interview with a Calgary paper, Mr. J. A. Bucknall, provincial secretary of the Retail Merchants Association, after returning from a trip to country points said:

"There never was a better feeling in the small towns of Alberta, north of Calgary, with the exception of those situated on the far eastern border of the Province. Never have I noticed such a universal feeling of optimism as there is in nearly every locality this fall. The merchants all report business either fair or very good, and the crop which is being marketed as fast as possible, is bringing in lots of ready money. In the small towns you cannot find one man out of ten who will talk hard times. On the Hardisty branch, running out of Wetaskiwin things were especially good. At Lougheed the farmers were harvesting 25 bushels to the acre off stubble, and up to 45 bushels to the acre off last year's summer fallow. They are getting 95 cents on the track for No. 1 Northern, and everybody is happy. The farmers' liabilities this year were only 25 per cent of what they were three years ago."



A pastoral scene in Western Canada, which describes within itself the ease with which cattle are raised—plenty of water, lots of shelter and an abundance of feed.

Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of the Province of Alberta, says:

"The prosperity of agriculture is recognized as the most important factor in financial stability. This new direction of effort has come when agriculture in Europe has temporarily ceased. The demand for foodstuffs for the armies creates a market that has never been excelled in the history of Western Canada, and although the quantity available for export from Alberta will be less than in 1914, on account of the increase in prices, greater profits will accrue to the farmers. The prospect of a continuance of a world-wide war, the period of impoverishment to old-world agriculture that will inevitably follow, has actuated our farmers from the double motive of patriotism and good business to prepare larger areas for crops in 1915 than in any previous year. All parts of the Province were favoured with copious falls of rain and snow. The soil therefore is in excellent condition and all natural signs point to a successful crop next season. Settlement in the newer parts of the Province, judged by the number of homesteads taken, continues unabated and there is a definite movement of population to the country districts.

WHAT ALBERTA FARMERS HAVE TO SAY

The conditions last fall, owing to late rains, were ideal for ploughing and the farmers were busy preparing for the greatest crop ever in 1915.

Theo. J. Rogness, of Kingman, Alberta, says he is one of the many of his Norwegian countrymen who have made good in Canada. He feels it his duty to tell all of his people who are looking for homes and a splendid future, especially the young man or woman who is honest and hardworking, that they cannot reap anything but happiness in Western Canada. He says that he filed on a homestead in 1904, and had but \$15 left to put him through the winter. But everything turned out all right and he did not want for anything. He is now well off and occupies the position of Secretary-Treasurer, and there is not one family in the district in poor circumstances. His letter continues: "Rev. Carlson said to me the other day, 'I have been in many countries, but a finer country for honest, hardworking people, who are looking forward to the future, have I never seen. These people cannot help themselves—they are bound to become independent.'"



This farmer had a satisfactory return for his labour of the year. These wheat stacks mean money, and he complacently congratulates himself that he made his home in Western Canada.

"With the exception of certain districts the farmers have had good crops. They have money, and as a result trade at country points is brisk and calculated to continue so. The drop in the price of lumber, coupled with the high price of grain, is reflected in the improved farm buildings noticed in many communities. One of the most cheerful of rural scenes this season is to observe the procession of farmers' teams to the elevator, and then to watch them jogging homeward, each with a few hundred feet of lumber in the wagon. Being a new country, and consequently a borrowing country, the war has had some effect on us, but as long as we are assured of a vast increase in the quantity and value of our farms and other natural sources of wealth available to us for exchange abroad, we are optimistic that our progress will continue unchecked, and that all classes will be able to discharge their obligations without any artificial supports to the machinery of credits."

Ole O. Bjorgum, of Kingman, Alta., arrived there from Jackson, Minn., in 1904 and now owns 800 acres of land, 300 in field, 16 horses and 70 head of cattle. He also says Western Canada is the country for the settler who wishes to take advantage of the free homesteads offered by the Dominion Government.

A farmer writing from Petisko, Alberta, says: "I came to Canada from the United States in 1904, worth \$25 besides my ticket. To-day I have 160 acres of good land, a dozen good horses, half a dozen cattle, and a good house to live in, lots to eat, grown mostly on my own land, plenty of fuel to keep warm, and last but not least, a wife to share these with me."

Iver O'Olstad, New Norway, Alberta, after having lived ten years in Minnesota, moved to Alberta, 1892. The country came fully up to his expectations.

G. O. Misner, of Stony Plain, Alberta, is a Nebraskan, and he is well satisfied with the country.

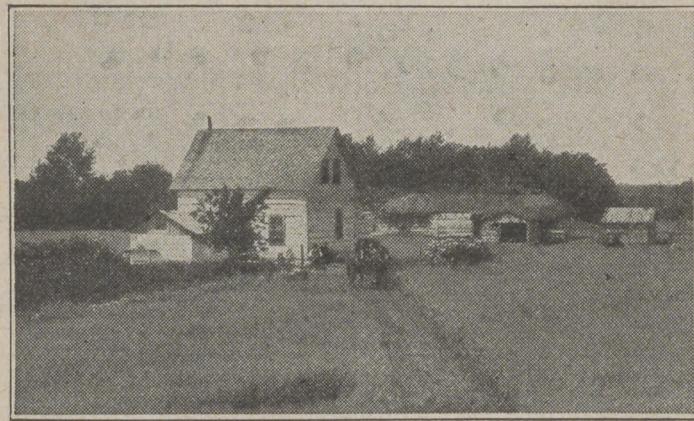
R. R. Montgomery of Nanton, Alberta, formerly resided in the State of Washington. He says he is perfectly satisfied with the change.

Wm. Muller of Spruce Grove, is a farmer in the district, and formerly of South Dakota. He is well pleased with the country.

G. McCall of Stony Plain, Alberta, a former Nebraskan, writes that he is perfectly satisfied with conditions in his district.

Silas McGhan of Clover Bar, Alberta, writes in a few brief sentences that he formerly lived in Mitchell Co., Iowa and that he has found conditions in Canada just as represented by the literature. He is pleased with the country and has no regrets for coming to Western Canada.

John McMullan of Camrose, Alberta, arrived there from Moravia, New York, in 1905. He does not know where he could have gone to have duplicated the results he has achieved since he came to Western Canada. He says: "The half has not been told of this great country and of the great opportunities in grain raising, horses, cattle, poultry, vegetables, etc., all of which are particularly well adapted to this climate. The small grains, wheat, oats, barley, etc., cannot be raised to the same standard of perfection in a warmer climate. The supply of coal in Alberta and British Columbia is simply inexhaustable. Then we have oil and gas. The country is sufficiently developed to eliminate all doubts as to its future greatness and wealth. It is the best young man's country that I know of."



A typical home in the park districts of Western Canada. The buildings are comfortable, although cheaply constructed from logs secured in the neighbourhood.

Gullek Iverson, another New Norway settler was born in Norway, and farmed in Minnesota for some years before moving to Western Canada in 1894. He now owns 480 acres, and as he had almost nothing to begin with he feels he has done pretty well. He has fine buildings, horses, cattle, pigs and all necessary machinery, and is easily worth \$25,000. Educational privileges and social advantages all that one requires are at hand.

Jacob Elnes, formerly of Norway, says he arrived at Camrose in 1896, and that any one looking for a diversified farming district cannot do better than locate in that district. He has done well.

C. O. Hanson, a Finlander has a farm at Twin Creek, Alberta, southwest of Wetaskiwin. He came there 12 years ago, having very little to start with. He has now besides his homestead two additional quarters, first class buildings, horses, cattle, machinery, etc. Land can be purchased cheap in his vicinity.

Carl Dicken, a Russian Poland, lived in Pittsburg, Pa., for fourteen years, and saved up \$900. In 1903 he took the \$900 with him to Alberta. His own story is that he bought a quarter section, for which he agreed to pay \$1,200.

"In 1904 I had thirty acres of crop, threshed 900 bushels. In 1909, I bought another quarter. I now have one hundred acres under cultivation, and have never had a crop failure. Have threshed forty-seven bushels of wheat per acre but the average has been about forty. My oats for the eleven years that I have been here averaged forty-seven bushels to the acre. I now have 9 horses, 47 head of cattle, 33 hogs, which I consider worth \$3,600. I have a thousand dollars worth of farm implements and my land is worth \$8,000. This is all clear of debt. I have every reason to consider this a first-class mixed farming, dairying and poultry raising country, as I think that it is apparent that I have had some success. The only help that I had was my oldest boy who was 8 years old when I arrived in Alberta."

Extra Good Climate.—Mr. H. H. Lingjorde writes from Foremost, Alberta: "We have a fine Scandinavian settlement here. The climate is extra good and the soil is rich and very easy to work. We have good schools and a Norwegian minister. The winter is short, and, so far, we have had no snow to speak of. The cattle go out day and night. Last year was pretty dry but those who had their land worked properly got on an average of 25 bushels of No. 1 Hard wheat per acre. The land is as good as that sold in the East at \$150 per acre, and one does not need to use the axe to clear it."

Plenty of Everything.—In February, 1914, T. A. Aune writes from Camrose, Alta., as follows: "So far we have had a fine winter; had some snow a week ago, but not enough for sleighing. This is a fine country for stock raising, as they can be out all the year around. A good milch cow

brings up to \$100 and other cattle in proportion. A good team of horses brings about \$500. Cultivated farms are worth from \$20 to \$50 per acre. We raise wheat, oats, and barley as well as anywhere I have seen, and have many coal-mines, and plenty of wood at reasonable prices."

No Failure in Seven Years.—Peter Aune writes from Morrin, Alberta, February, 1914: "It is now about seven years since the first settlers located here, previous to which time there were only a few ranchers here, but now all land is taken up, and it is fine prairie land, some a little rolling, but all can be broken. We have not had a poor crop during these seven years that the country has been settled."

A Splendid Crop.—On December 14, 1914, Birger Bye writes from Meeting Creek, Alberta as follows: "We have a large settlement of Scandinavians here at Meeting Creek. The crop was fine this year and with the high price of grain farmers have done well very. All old debts have been paid and a snug little sum put in the bank besides. I have been here four years and find that cash sales and collections have never been better."

Joe Kaasen writes from Clyde, Alberta, in January, 1915, as follows:—"Clyde is a little town on the Canadian Northern Railway, half-ways between Edmonton and Athabasca. The inhabitants of the district are a mixture of various nationalities with Scandinavians in the majority.

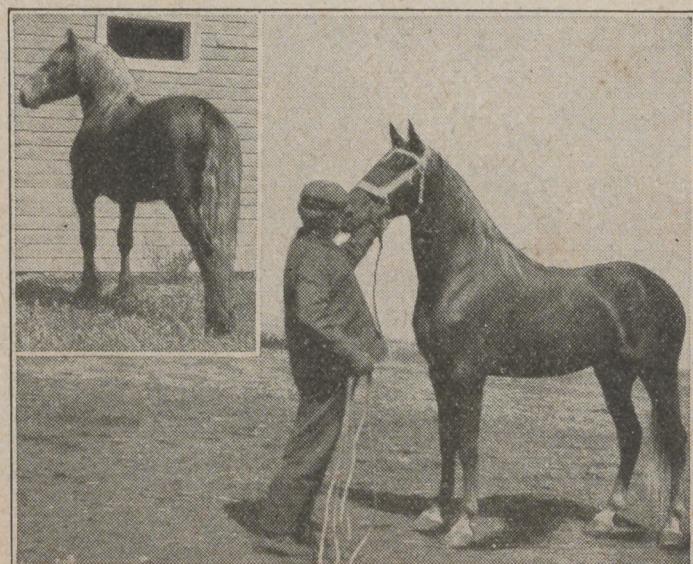
"The land is thoroughly good and we have plenty of water and wood. We had plenty of rain last summer, and I have heard no complaint of drought. We have extensive hay meadows and the country is a perfect paradise for the cattle."

Charley Nordin writes from Schuler, Alberta, on February 20, 1915, as follows.—"I came here in 1910 and like the country very much. The second year we were here broke some land in the spring and put in oats—got 70 bushels to the acre, which I considered very good on spring breaking. Wheat yields from 20 to 40 bushels; flax from 15 to 30, etc. Last summer was very dry, however, and a number of farmers did not get anything, which was mainly due, however, to the fact that they did not work their soil properly. I got 10 bushels wheat and 8 bushels flax to the acre, even though it was dry. But the old people, who have lived here long, say they never saw such a drought.

"You ask what I had to start with; there is not much to say about that for I had all I needed, but a great many others who came out here when I did had nothing at all. One of my neighbors, who came from St. Paul, had only 60 cents left when he had filed on his homestead, but during these five years he has broken 100 acres, built a real fine house, stable and granary and is now a well to do farmer."

No Trouble in Crossing the Line.—E. A. Wilson, of Dusseldorf, Alberta, formerly of South Dakota says: "My family had no trouble crossing the line, and they cannot say enough in regard to the way the Canadian officials treated them. The past is one of the nicest winters I have ever seen. We have plenty of wood and coal, the latter selling at about \$4 per ton, and wood for the price of hauling it. My homestead is rich soil, and plenty of lumber for building purposes. I get plenty of moose and wild fruit. The little crop I had in was very good. On 6½ acres of land I took of 160 bushels potatoes (50 cents a bushel), 100 bushels barley (50 cents a bushel) 1650 lbs. timothy seed (\$150), or a total of \$280 from the 6½ acres."

I am my own Master.—Mr. H. A. Swanson writes from Durlingville, Alta., July, 1914, that he came from the old country three years ago and after going from place to place, both in Minnesota and Canada, finally took up land near Durlingville and is well pleased. He says, "I got the best land



A splendid lot of horses of excellent breeding are raised in Western Canada. The admirer of Standard-bred stock have full scope for their fancy, while those who care more for the heavy draught animal have equally as wide a field and as good a market.

I could find here. We have already a nice little Scandinavian settlement—a few families and some bachelors. I have been married four years and my wife and little daughter came here last fall. We now live on our land; have a nice little house, etc. I own land now. I am my own master instead of working for others; just think what a change after working for others thirty-six years. I live by a lake full of fine fish and catch all I want."

In certain portions of the Northwestern States, there was a period during the growing and ripening dates of 1914 when the grain crops suffered. The same conditions were carried over into parts of Southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. As a result a large number of the farmers suffered loss of crops, and considerable hardship resulted. Whether this was a condition that was avoidable might be a debatable subject. It might be said that methods of farming might have overcome it and fallowing properly different results might have been secured. There may be evidence of this in the fact that reports from individual farmers bear out the suggestion. From adjoining farms that produced very little, come reports of good crops. A Lethbridge (Alta.) paper contains a report from The Noble farms, a few miles north of that city. During 1914 this farm yielded 85,437 bushels of grain, divided as follows: wheat 30,800; oats 47,702; barley 3,944 and flax 299. The wheat on summer fallow averaged from 21 to 25 bushels to the acre, and the oats from 45 to 55. The barley yielded at the rate of 20 bushels to the acre and the flax, which was grown on burned stubble, averaged about 6 bushels. They are very well satisfied with the results this year, however, and they attribute a great share of their success to the careful selection and handling of seed. Practically every seed placed in the soil germinated. It was all cleaned very thoroughly, and much of it was hand picked. As a result a fine crop of seed grain was harvested, the vitality being much greater than would have been the case with poor seed.

Mr. Noble states that he has 4,500 acres ready for the drill in the spring, and he hopes to at least duplicate his 1913 crop which was a record breaker, totalling something over 300,000 bushels all told.

Had \$10,000—now has \$250,000. Gus Hulke, Red Willow, left Iowa for Alberta in 1901, with \$10,000. He bought 3 sections of land, has now four, and is worth \$250,000. He is a mixed farmer, and recently sold his cattle or $7\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound.

\$56 AN ACRE FOR WHEAT

J. H. Dobson, a farmer of the Edmonton district, has marketed part of his 1914 Marquis wheat crop at \$1.25 per bushel. The wheat yielded 45 bus. per acre, so that the farmer's gross return exceeded \$56 for every acre in this crop.

Eight years ago had \$7,000—now has \$35,000. Out of mixed farming at Red Willow, Alberta, W. G. Dunnigan in 1906 with \$7,000 has 800 acres of land, and is worth \$35,000. He got 43 cents per bushel for his sixty bushels to the acre of oats. He got 8 cents for his hogs.

Assets of \$25 have increased to \$25,000 on a good mixed grain farm of half a section at Leo, Alberta. Mr. Albert Campbell has made the above splendid showing in four years. He is a "canny" Scotchman, and always gets a good price for his stock. Last year he had 35 bushels of oats to the acre which he sold for 95 cents, and for his oats which went 80 bushels, he received 45 cents. For his cattle he got 5 cents and his hogs 8 cents.

A Gardener from Ontario also living at Leo, Alberta, had but \$25 when he arrived. He is now worth \$5,000, which he made out of farming and gardening. He had 50 bushels of oats to the acre, which he sold at 40 cents, and his barley went 25 bushels, which brought him 50 cents per bushel. He has been in the country four years.

Stettler, Alberta, is the home of E. N. Cooper, who arrived in Alberta in 1910, coming from Kansas. He follows farming and stock raising, and the \$12,000 he had on arrival, as well as using good judgment in his work has brought him \$45,000. He farms 960 acres. His wheat in 1914 averaged 50 bushels to the acre and brought him 95 cents a bushel.

Live Stock.—The total number of head of livestock in Alberta, horses, cows, cattle, swine and sheep has increased from 1,233,564 in 1910 to approximately 3,000,000 at the present time.

No.	Price	Value
Horses	\$100.00	\$60,912,600
Swine	10.00	7,507,890
Sheep	5.00	2,505,940
Dairy cows	50.00	9,645,150
Other cows	40.00	6,601,400
Beef cattle	50.00	9,546,150
Other cattle	25.00	13,325,500
Total value		\$110,044,630
Total value, 1913		102,281,785
Increase		\$ 7,762,845

Military Service is not compulsory in Canada.
There is no War tax on land.

ALBERTA IN NINETEEN FOURTEEN

Review of its position, with especial reference to investments in farm lands and securities based on farm land.

Reproduced from *Monetary Times*.—Four outstanding facts command notice in a review of conditions in Alberta during the past year. These facts render peculiarly satisfactory the position of investors in lands and in securities based on farm lands, as compared with investments in securities affected by the stagnation of city real estate and the drastic readjustment of mercantile and industrial business.

These facts are briefly stated as follows:

1st. Alberta has received more income from its farm products this year than in any previous year—even the bumper year of 1913. The great and continuing increase in production and sale of cattle, hogs and dairy products, and the unprecedentedly high prices for both livestock and grain have more than offset a short crop in the southernmost part of the Province. The crop in the central and northern parts of the Province—the backbone of Alberta—was at least equal to any previous year.

As a result, according to government figures received at the moment of writing, the value of Alberta's farm products in 1914, was \$65,887,485.20, or \$7,789,401.20 more than in 1913, and the value of livestock on the farms of Alberta increased from \$102,281,785 to \$110,425,335. The total increase in farm products and livestock values in 1914 over 1913 was, therefore, over fifteen million dollars.

No More Low Prices.—2nd. There is every indication that Alberta farm lands will never again be obtainable at such low prices as at present. The purchaser of or lender on farm lands has in that fact the greatest possible advantage.

The effect of war on agricultural land values on this continent is sure to be stimulating, if we are to trust history, and especially the effect of the Civil War and the Crimean War on land values in the United States.

The period immediately following the Civil War witnessed a greater proportionate settlement and increase in the value of farm lands in the western United States than has ever occurred since, and this was so for three main reasons that seem certain to operate in regard to Alberta lands after the present war:

AS SOON AS MIXED FARMING shall be adopted Central Canada lands that may now be obtained for from \$8.00 to \$18.00 per acre, and even lands now open to homestead, will sell from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre.

—Prof. Thomas Shaw.

After the War.—(a) High prices for farm products stimulate the use of and settlement on the land.

(b) Lack of employment in other channels during the war, the shifting of employment at the close of the war from industries founded on or artificially enlarged by the war, and the return to civil life of great numbers of men, combine with the factor of high prices for farm products to produce a movement on to the soil that no other condition of events can produce.

(c) The reduced state of European countries—ravaged farms, ruined industries, heavy taxation, general unemployment—it seems certain will greatly increase the immigration to Canada and the United States of that very desirable class of farm labor that ceased coming to the United States a decade ago, but which during the 70's, 80's and 90's had much to do with the rapid and successful development of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and others of the most prosperous agricultural states.

Back to the Land.—Already in Alberta there is a pronounced movement back to the land of men who had been lured to the cities by high wages and of men thrown out of employment by the cessation of construction works and the curtailment of industrial, mercantile and speculative business. Those men who own city real estate are endeavouring to convert it into farm lands. The Premier of Alberta has announced that a considerably larger area will be in cultivation in 1915 than in any previous year, despite the drain on the population of the Province by war and economic reaction.

Mixed Farming Helps.—Nothing is making more surely for the stability and steady increase of farm land values in Alberta than the growing strength of its livestock and dairying industry. Mixed farming made Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin what they are—with lands worth \$100 to \$400 an acre—and grain farming cannot do that, in the nature of things. Diversified farming not only benefits the country commercially by realizing the highest prices for grain, utilizing all the by-products of the farm, and preserving the fertility of the soil; it also benefits the country by fostering thrift, improving the standard of living, the equipment and home comforts of the farmer.

In February, 1914, T. A. Aune writes from Camrose, Alta., as follows: "So far we have had a fine winter; had some snow a week ago, but not enough for sleighing. This is a fine country for stock raising, as they can be out all the year around. A good milch cow brings up to \$100 and other cattle in proportion. A good team of horses brings about \$500. Cultivated farms are worth from \$20 to \$50 per acre. We raise wheat, oats, and barley as well as anywhere I have seen, and have many coalmines, and plenty of wood at reasonable prices."

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Population 395,000

18,000,000 ACRES OF ARABLE LAND
IMMENSE NATURAL WEALTH

IN

FORESTS, FISH, FRUITS, AND
UNEXCELLED MINERAL
DEPOSITS

"One of the advantages of British Columbia is that all of its industrial and other enterprises are of a permanent character. There is room for millions of people. We have the resources, the geographical situation, and the climate that will appeal."—PREMIER MCBRIDE.

How to get the Land.—Crown lands in British Columbia are laid off and surveyed into townships, containing thirty-six sections of one square mile in each. The head of a family, a widow, or single man over the age of eighteen years, and a British subject (or any alien upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject) may for agricultural purposes record any tract of unoccupied and unreserved crown land (not being an Indian settlement), not exceeding 160 acres in extent.

Free homesteads are not granted. The pre-emptor of land must pay \$1 an acre for it, live upon it for two years, and improve it to the extent of \$2.50 per acre. Particulars regarding crown lands of this Province, their location, and method of pre-emption can be obtained by communicating with the subjoined government agencies for the respective districts, or from the Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.:

Alberni, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Golden, Cranbrook, Kaslo, Nelson, Revelstoke, Bakerville, Telegraph Creek, Atlin, Prince Rupert, Hazelton, Kamloops, Nicola, Vernon, Fairview, Clinton, Ashcroft.

Agriculture.—It is not so long ago that agriculture was regarded as a quite secondary consideration in British Columbia. The construction of railroads and the settlement of the valleys in the wake of the miner and the lumberman, have entirely dissipated that idea. The agricultural possibilities of British Columbia are now fully appreciated locally, and the outside world is also beginning to realize that the Pacific Province has rich assets in its arable and pastoral lands.

Professor Macoun says: "As far north as the fifty-fourth degree it has been practically demonstrated that apples will flourish, while in the southern belt the more delicate fruits, peaches, grapes, and apricots, are an assured crop."

On a trip through the valley one sees apple orchards with the trees fairly groaning under their loads of fruit, and pear, plum, and prune trees in like manner. In many places between the trees there are rows of potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables, showing that the land is really producing a double crop. Grapes, water melons, and musk melons also thrive in the valley, and large quantities of each are grown. Tomatoes, cherries, and berries of all kinds are grown extensively. Wheat, oats, and corn give excellent yields. As an instance, one man's wheat crop this season averages 48½ bushels to the acre. Of prunes, one orchardist grew a crop of 7,000 boxes. The apples shipped find a ready market in Calgary, Regina, and in the other cities in the prairie provinces. Prices this year are considerably better than they were a year ago. Last year this valley produced 350 carloads of fruit and vegetables, and some of the farmers have made net profits of as high as \$250 an acre.

Those who have turned their attention to mixed farming are exceptionally well pleased with the result. A local company is being organized to build a cannery and this will be in operation next year. And besides this one, another cannery is being talked of.

In the valleys, of which there are many, there are tracts of wonderfully rich land, largely of alluvial deposits, that give paying returns.

The Columbia and Kootenay Valleys, comprising the districts of Cranbrook, Nelson, Windermere, Slocan, Golden and Revelstoke are very rich. The

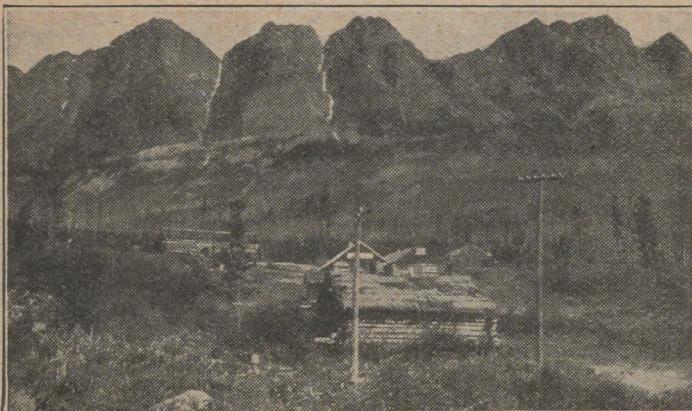
eastern portion requires irrigation; they are well suited to fruit farming and all kinds of roots and vegetables. Timber lands are said to be the best, when cleared. In the western portion of these valleys there are considerable areas of fertile land, suitable for fruit growing. The available land is largely held by private individuals.

The valleys of the Okanagan, Nicola, Similkameen, Kettle, North and South Thompson, and the Boundary are immensely rich in possibilities. The advent of the small farmer and fruit grower has driven the cattle industry northward into the Central district of the Province. The ranges are now divided into small parcels, occupied by fruit growers and small farmers. Irrigation is necessary in most places, but water is easy to acquire.

The Land Recording District of New Westminster is one of the richest agricultural districts of the Province and includes all the fertile valley of the Lower Fraser. The climate is mild, with much rain in winter. The timber is very heavy and the underbrush thick. Heavy crops of hay, grain, and roots are raised, and fruit growing is here brought to perfection. The natural precipitation is sufficient for all purposes.

For about seventy miles along the Fraser River there are farms which yield their owners revenues from \$4,000 to \$7,000 a year; this land is now worth from \$100 to \$1,000 an acre. As much as 5 tons of hay, 120 bushels of oats, 20 tons of potatoes, and 50 tons of roots have been raised per acre.

Vancouver Island, with its great wealth of natural resources and its commanding position, is fast becoming one of the richest and most prosperous portions of the Province. Its large area of agricultural land is heavily timbered and costly to clear by individual effort, but the railroad companies are clearing, to encourage agricultural development. Most farmers raise live stock, do some dairying and grow fruit. Grains, grasses, roots, and vegetables grow to perfection and yield heavily. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, and cherries grow luxuriantly, while the more tender fruits—peaches, apricots, nectarines, and grapes attain perfection in the southern districts when carefully cultivated.



The valleys that lie between the mountains are most fertile, and it will not be long before they are filled with the best class of settlers, having profitable farms and comfortable homes.

F. A. Starkey, Pres. of the Boards of Trade says that a clear profit of 66½ per cent can be made in fruit growing.

Lillooet is well adapted to dairying, cattle raising, and fruit growing.

Central British Columbia, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental line gives excellent service to settlers and business men, comprises the valleys of the Bulkley, Endako, Necho, Fraser, and Stuart, where there is considerable land inviting to the settler. The soil and climate of the valleys extending westward to the Bulkley are adapted to grain growing and cattle raising, while further westward and to within fifty miles of the west coast belt apple culture as well is successful.

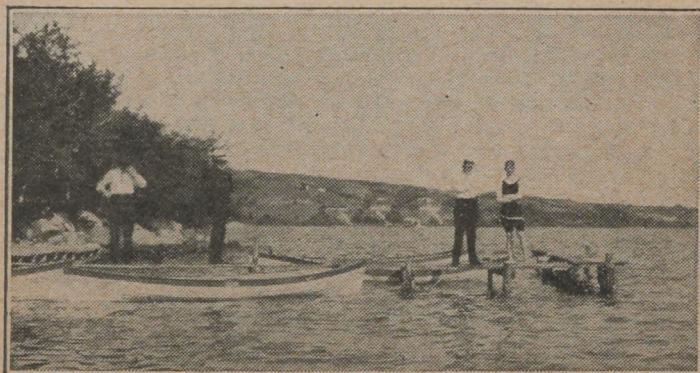
Down the Fraser from Fort George there is active development in settlement, and wheat, oats, barley and hay are highly productive; the climate is good. The soil is a brown silt covered by a layer of vegetable mould, and the timber is light and easy to clear.

Along the Necho, between Prince George and Fraser Lake, is same character of soil and a similar country, there being large tracts well fitted for general farming. Native grasses yield abundant food; there is ample rainfall, and the winter climate moderates as the coast is approached.

North of Fort Fraser there is good grazing and farming land, somewhat timbered and covered with rich grasses. The prevailing price is \$25 an acre; owners are not particularly anxious to sell.

The Bulkley and Endako valleys have a lightly-timbered rich soil, and a well-watered country with mixed farming possibilities. There is no necessity for irrigation. It would be rash for the inexperienced to penetrate this district in search of land before the railway. The difficulties and cost are too great. To the hardy pioneer, who has knowledge of how to select good land in a timbered country, the future is at his feet. Most of the available land within a reasonable distance of the railroad is taken up, and the days of the pre-emptor, except in remoter parts, are past. Land can be secured at a reasonable figure from those who have purchased in large blocks from the Government.

Central British Columbia is lightly timbered from end to end; natural open patches are not frequent, and occur mostly on river banks and at the ends of lakes. While railroad construction is under way and settlement in progress, good prices will be obtained for all agricultural products. This



A bathing beach in British Columbia, where boating is also a most enjoyable pastime.

portion of the Province can now be reached by way of Prince Rupert, by rail from Edmonton, or by trail from Ashcroft, B. C.

Highways.—One-half million dollars was spent in one year in opening up first-class wagon and motor roads throughout the Province.

Education.—The school system is free and non-sectarian; equally as efficient as in any other Province of the Dominion. The Government builds a school-house, makes a grant for incidental expenses, and pays a teacher in every district where twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen can be gathered. High schools are also established in cities, where classics and higher mathematics are taught.

Chief Cities.—Victoria, the capital, about 60,000; Vancouver, the commercial capital, 123,902; New Westminster, 13,199; Nelson, 4,476; Nanaimo, 8,168; Rossland, 2,826; Kamloops, 3,772; Grand Forks, 1,577; Revelstoke, 3,017; Fernie, 3,146; Cranbrook, 3,090; Ladysmith, 3,295; Prince Rupert, 4,184; Prince George and Fort Fraser on the Fraser and Nechako rivers and Grand Trunk Pacific will be important towns in the near future.

Hon. W. R. Ross, Provincial Minister of Lands, says that there is a total of 93,000,000 acres of land reserved for pre-emption within the confines of the Province at the present time. Of the 250,000,000 acres of ground estimated to be within the Province only 5,000,000 acres, or about 2 per cent, had been sold to date he said, even excluding reserve land, available for settlement. As a matter of fact, during the past few years between 9,000 and 11,000 pre-emptions had been issued by the Government to settlers, and during the last year 3,600 had been issued outside of the railway belt and about 1,200 within the area.

The cities afford a splendid reflex of the trade of the country, and show the development in mining, fishing, lumbering, shipping, manufacturing and agriculture.

Climate.—Near the coast the average number of days in the year below freezing is fifteen; rainfall varies from 40 to 100 inches. Farther inland the average number of days in the year below freezing is sixty-five. The northern districts of Hazelton, Pearl River, Cassiar, and Atlin are somewhat colder.

Ocean currents and moisture laden winds from the Pacific exercise a moderating influence upon the climate of the coast. The westerly winds, arrested in their passage east by the Coast Range, create what is known as the "dry belt" east of the mountains; the higher air currents carry the moisture to the lofty peaks of the Selkirks, and the precipitation in the eastern portion of the Province is greater than in the central district, thus a series of alternate moist and dry belts is formed. The Province offers a choice of a dry or moist climate, an almost total absence of extremes of heat and cold, freedom from malaria, and conditions most favourable.

Mineral Resources.—The precious and useful metals abound in British Columbia, and it was the discovery of placer gold in the Cariboo District that first attracted attention to the Province. Occurrences of copper, gold, silver, and lead ores are widespread, and mining is being carried on in those districts convenient to transportation facilities. Coal is extensively mined in Vancouver Island, in the Crow's Nest Pass district and more recently, in the Nicola Valley region. Miners' wages are high, and there is usually a constant demand for workmen. The value of the mineral production last year was 32 million dollars, of which coal contributed 9 million and copper 8 million dollars.

Much successful prospecting is in progress in the region traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the completion of which will undoubtedly be followed by important mining development. Already many valuable finds of coal and metal ores have been made. The mineral resources are not confined to any one section, although the principal metalliferous operations have so far been confined to the southern portion of the Province. The various mining camps, employing large numbers of men, who are paid high wages, afford a fine home market for the products of the farms and orchards.

Timber.—Next in importance, at the present time, are the timber resources. It is admitted that the largest remaining areas of first-class building timbers



During the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the use of pack trains for the transportation of supplies was very necessary. The railroad passes through some of the most picturesque parts of the country.

in the world are in British Columbia. The lumber industry has increased enormously of recent years owing to the demand from the rapidly growing Prairie Provinces. For many years to come it will have to undergo constant expansion to keep pace with the ever-growing needs of the untimbered prairie regions. The principal woods are Douglas fir, cedar, spruce, tamarac, pine and hemlock.

Fisheries.—This Province has risen to the rank of the greatest fish-producing Province in the Dominion. Besides its extensive salmon fisheries, it has lying within easy distance of the northern part of its coast line, extremely rich halibut grounds, while herring are in great abundance all along its shores. These various branches of the fishing industry are being rapidly developed, but there is yet room for great expansion. The value of the fisheries of the Province for 1913 amounted to about 11 million dollars.

What Premier McBride says:

"Millions of British money is finding investment in British Columbia, and there is scope for millions more. One of the advantages of British Columbia is that all of its industrial and other enterprises are of a permanent character. There is room for millions of people. We have the resources, the geographical situation, and the climate that will appeal."

"Our elementary school system is free and compulsory, and one of the most efficient in the world, making ample provision, as it does, for ambitious students to pass on to the universities of Canada, the United States, and England. But we are also to have our own University."

Much attention has been attracted to the result of the opening of the Panama Canal on the shipping future of the ports at the coast.

Lakes and Rivers.—The most important are the Columbia, which has a course of 600 miles in British Columbia; the Fraser, 750 miles long; the Skeena, 300 miles long; the Thompson, the Kootenay, the Stikine, the Liard, and the Peace. These with their tributaries drain an area of one-tenth of the whole of the North American continent. The lake area aggregates 1½ million acres.

On the lakes and rivers first-class steamers give accommodation to the settlements along the banks and in the valleys, and afford excellent transportation for tourists. There are lines of steamers in service between Vancouver, Japan, and China; between Vancouver and Australia; between Vancouver and Mexico, and between Vancouver and England via the Suez Canal. These ocean communications of British Columbia are highly important. Vancouver is the terminus of the shortest route from Liverpool to Yokohama and all important points of the Far East. The Province has a considerable coasting fleet, having direct connection with Yukon and Alaska. There is not as yet a large Pacific marine of Canadian registry. Although in the service of Canadian interests the tonnage is largely British.

A Rich Province.—British Columbia coal measures are sufficient to supply the world for centuries. It possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in the world. The mines are in the early stages of their development, and have already produced about 400 million dollars, of which coal contributed 122 million. The value of the mineral production in 1911 was 30 million dollars. The fisheries return an average annual yield of nearly 10 million dollars. British Columbia's trade, per head of population, is the largest in the world. The chief exports are salmon, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and skins, whale-oil, sealskins, hops, and fruit.

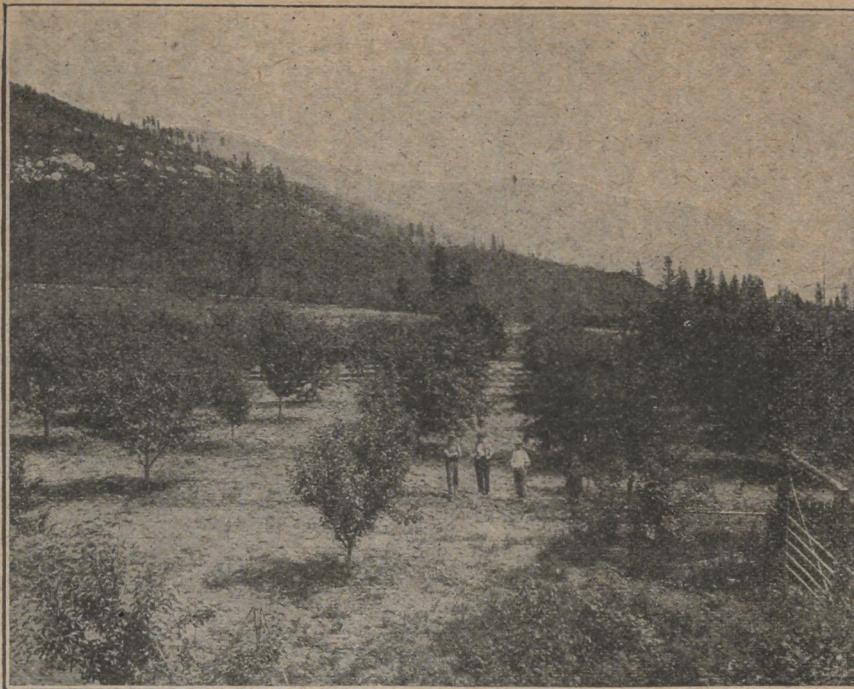
Railways.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has two main lines and several branches making connection with United States railway systems, as well as operating on Vancouver Island. The Grand Trunk Pacific with its line completed through Central British Columbia opens up a very large area for settlement.

"I have always observed that the people who love their mother country most, are those who make the best citizens in any country." Extract from letter of former U. S. citizen, now farming in Western Canada.



One of the big assets of British Columbia is its supply of fir, pine, cedar and other woods. The Douglas fir grows to immense proportions. There remains in the Province supply sufficient for years to come.





The excellent quality of British Columbia fruit has found it a market in all parts of the world. Large shipments are now being made in Australia.

At the Pacific terminus in Prince Rupert, splendid steamers connect with other portions of the Mainland and with Vancouver Island.

The Canadian Northern has secured low grades across the Rockies and, making its way down the Fraser and North Thompson, finds an easy outlet at Port Mann near Vancouver. The Great Northern enters the Province at points in the boundary. The provincial railway mileage is 1,854 miles with 1,000 miles under construction.

Stock.—Dairying pays handsomely in British Columbia. The local demand for butter is constantly increasing and the prices secured are higher than in Eastern Canada. The Province possesses many elements necessary to constitute it a great dairying country. There are extensive areas of pastoral land in the interior, while increased cultivation in the lower country will form the necessary feeding ground. With a plentiful supply of good water, and luxuriant

"Approximately twenty million men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers—worse still, they have become destroyers of food."

HON. MARTIN BURREL, Minister of Agriculture for Canada.

and nutritious grasses, there is every required facility added. Cattle raising on a large scale was formerly one of the chief industries of the Province, and many of the large ranches are still making money, but the tendency of late has been for smaller herds and the improvement of the stock. Sheep raising is another branch of agriculture capable of great expansion. Hogs, in small farming, are probably the most profitable of live stock, owing to the general demand for pork, bacon, ham, and lard, and much attention is now being given to raising them. Over 1 million dollars of hog products are imported annually, and prices are always high. The demand for good horses, especially heavy draft and working animals, is always increasing, and prices are consequently high.

Dairy Products.—This industry reaches a valuation of nearly 4 million dollars annually. Poultry raising is a branch of general farming which is beginning to receive special attention in British Columbia. The home market is nowhere nearly supplied either with eggs or poultry, large quantities being imported from Manitoba, Ontario, California, Washington, and elsewhere. Good prices prevail at all seasons of the year. Every portion of British Columbia is suitable for poultry raising. In the Coast districts, hens, ducks, and geese can be raised to great advantage, and the dry belts and uplands are particularly well adapted to turkeys.

Grain.—Wheat is grown principally in the Fraser, Okanagan, and Spallumcheen Valleys and in the country around Kamloops. Barley of excellent quality is grown in many parts of the Province. Oats are the principal grain crop, the quality and yield being good, and the demand beyond the quantity grown. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, mangolds, and all other roots grow in profusion wherever their cultivation has been

attempted. Hop culture is carried on in the Okanagan, Agassiz, and Chilliwack districts. British Columbia hops command a good price in England and recently Eastern Canada and Australia have bid for them. Some attention has been given to the cultivation of sugar-beets, tobacco, and celery, and in each case with the most gratifying results, ensuring an early expansion of operations in all of these lines.

The annual total agricultural production of the Province is about 14½ million dollars, but there is imported another 15 million dollars' worth.

British Columbia agriculturists and fruit growers are particularly fortunate in having a splendid home market for their products, and for their surplus there is the enormous present and illimitable future demand of the Prairie Provinces, assuring always good prices and ready sale for everything they produce.

Game.—For big-game hunters there are moose, wapiti, sheep, caribou, goat, deer, grizzly, black, and brown bear, wolves, panthers, lynx, and wild cats; in the way of small game there is the best snipe shooting procurable anywhere, and duck and geese, prairie chicken, grouse, and quail abound. In addition to sport with rifle and shot gun, salmon fishing, unknown elsewhere, trout and rayling fishing, unsurpassed in any other country, may be enjoyed at a minimum of cost and inconvenience.

Sir Richard McBride, Premier of the Province of British Columbia says of the Province:

"But conditions—I am now speaking for British Columbia, and I feel certain that what is true of this Province is true of the whole of Canada—are not nearly so unfavourable as they might naturally be expected to be in such circumstances. In fact, from all outward appearance, no one would judge that we were in a state of war at all. Business, though, of course,

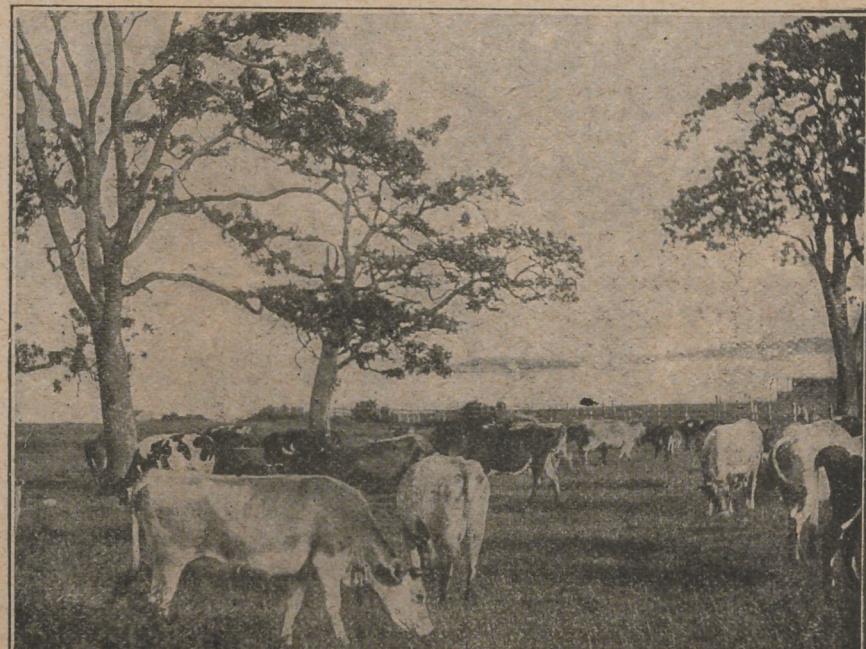
reduced in volume, is going on very much as usual."

Agricultural production is another phase of industry that is likely to receive a vital impetus. We do not now produce equal to our own requirements for several reasons: (1) Our population has increased so rapidly as almost to keep ahead of increased production. (2) Many of our important agricultural areas could not be developed until roads and railways were built to supply transportation. (3) The tendency in times of plenty and prosperity to concentrate in the cities. Now that we are face to face with conditions of war, scarcity and high cost of living, the movement of back to the land has become very strong, and next and following years we may look for astonishing increases in local production of all kinds. The government is prepared to back up this movement in every possible way.

One of the most significant things in connection with the present situation in British Columbia is the fact that the immense programme of railway construction is being carried on practically without any let-up.

"The big open-mindedness of the West, the honesty of the country, where a man is judged by what he does for himself, not by what others have done in the past; where you accept and judge a man on his own true worth, is what is making your country and your Western Cities the best on the American Continent. This is the land of possibilities where men do things."

SIR GILBERT PARKER.



Wide ranges of luxuriant grasses, a suitable climate, and a wide market makes dairying in British Columbia highly profitable.

Dairying in Western Canada

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES, IMMENSE AREAS OF EXCELLENT GRASSES

The fame of the three Provinces that form that portion of the Dominion as producers of high class grain, and lots of it, brought to Western Canada thousands of farmers who have made fortunes in grain-growing. When these same farmers found themselves purchasing butter, milk and eggs it dawned upon them that the lands that were producing the best grain in the world were capable of producing milk and butter. It was then that it was realized that the grass that was being turned under the plough was rich in all the properties that would produce milk, that the hay that was allowed to go to waste would give feed for cattle, and thus could be converted into these articles.

Added interest is taken and greater wealth given to Western Canada by the fact that the dairy industry is giving to Western Canada a place second only to that it has already taken as a grain-growing country.

NOW THERE ARE RAILROADS

Railroads have been built into much of the new territory, and creameries are established, the result of which is that the cream-gathering creamery, whose operation may be extended to a very wide territory has been adopted as the most suitable form of the factory system. The farmers who support the establishment provide themselves with hand-power cream separators, and send the cream only to the factory.

The Dominion Government and all of the Provinces take deep interest in this branch of agriculture. Experimental Farms conducted by the former and Agricultural Colleges and demonstration farms controlled by the latter have staffs of experts, carrying on investigations and experiments. The deductions and information are passed on free to the farmer near and remote, and everything is done by the way of suggestion and advice that experience indicates as the best.

This supervision and the general adoption of economically scientific methods have resulted in bringing up the total product from \$27.00 per cow in 1900, to \$42.00 per cow in 1910. This has been brought about by better management of the herds and also credit is due to the cow-testing propaganda carried on for the last eight or ten years by the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for Canada says: "Alberta and Saskatchewan give promise of the greatest growth in the next few years. In 1900 the value of the total dairy production in these two Provinces was only \$1,276,050, as compared with \$14,692,184 in 1910 and the increase has been even more rapid during the past three years. There is every reason to expect that before many years Alberta and Saskatchewan, together with Manitoba, will be producing sufficient to supply the needs of all Western Canada and have a surplus for other markets.

"One thing is certain, there is every inducement for the farmers of Canada to continue in the business of milk production and to increase that production very largely. There will be no over production, at least for many years to come, and values for milk and its products are bound to be as high or higher than they have been in the past.

"The demand is increasing rather faster than the supply and those who stick to the business are bound to be fully rewarded. Last year Canada imported 7,989,269 pounds of butter, most of it from as far away as New Zealand, and for the first time in sixty years failed to ship butter to England, a condition due to the home consumption, which is estimated to be increasing at the rate of \$3,000,000 worth a year, being greatly in excess of the increase of supply. Not only is the demand in the cities

and towns, but many farmers, the wheat men, are guilty of making purchase of these commodities, when they might produce them on their own farms at a trifling cost. There is now a growing tendency to produce these things on the farm, not only for the farm consumption, but for sale in the neighbouring markets."

ADJUNCTS TO DAIRYING

Where cows are kept for dairying, as every one knows, pigs are highly profitable. But, as a matter of fact, men who have gone in for hog-raising have made large profits even without the aid of skim milk. Pigs do well on alfalfa, which grows luxuriantly in the west. Sheep, even in small flocks, increase the bank account in a country where chilled mutton is being brought in from Australia. As for poultry, the westerners are eating birds which have been carried 2,000 miles from eastern Canada and cold storage eggs at extravagant prices.

Last year there were imported into Winnipeg for distribution in that city and western points, 6,174,157 pounds of hams and bacon; 1,098,507 pounds of lard, and over 500,000 pounds of dressed pork, fresh.

The average price of hogs on foot in Winnipeg for the last five years has been excellent. In 1907 it was \$6.79; in 1908, \$5.69; in 1909 \$7.33; in 1910, \$9.07; in 1911, \$7.71; in 1914, over \$8.00.

Chas. Reid, a Swift Current, Sask., farmer, sold \$1,000 worth of pork last summer, and then had considerable on hand for market. He has demonstrated that hogs pay a little better than straight grain raising, and he has an income from his farm the whole year around.

Therefore, why should Western Canada import pork?

A farmer in the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw sold a bunch of hogs about the 14th of November for \$130. To the question, "What did they cost you?" the answer was: "Really nothing. I bought one sow; I have kept two, and I have three to kill for my own use. Of course, we had skim milk and buttermilk, and fed some chop, but what is left to myself is worth all that I paid out. I call the \$130 clear profit."

It is the same story in all parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. A little attention, plenty of feed, of such grain as would go to waste, some shelter, and that's all.

This year will show a big increase over last year. A large number of farmers went into hog-raising last year quite extensively, and it saved many of them from financial embarrassment, for when money was not obtainable at the banks, the farmers having hogs that were marketable were able to turn them into cash, and realize a handsome profit at that. Several farmers have admitted that they made from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel for wheat that was rejected at the elevators in past years by feeding it to hogs.

WILD AND CULTIVATED GRASSES

There is the greatest opportunity in Western Canada for stock raising. Millions of buffalo once roamed these great plains. The wild grasses are most nutritious, the wild pea vine and vetch grow in wonderful profusion, and in many districts there is excellent shelter. There is positively no difficulty in winter feeding even in the open, and it has been fully demonstrated that alfalfa can be grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, with two cuttings in the year and with an average of three tons to the acre. The excellent Canadian field peas and rape are also very good crops, and with these feeds at hand the Canadian farmer can produce a quality of pork that will command the highest prices in the world's markets and treble his lands in value as the call for Canadian pork becomes greater.

Manitoba last year produced nearly 9,000 acres of fodder corn, with an average of between seven and eight tons to the acre of dry fodder. And, owing to the coolness, it was not an especially favourable year. Manitoba went further, however, in corn production, as bunches of ears of corn matured in perhaps one of the most unfavourable seasons for corn production that it would have been possible to conceive.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent, or to any Government Agent, will secure full particulars.

1. Where are the lands referred to?

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and in British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?

The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give good drainage, and in places there is plenty of timber, while some is underlaid with good coal.

3. If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?

The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to encourage settlement. It is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore a free grant of 160 acres is given to every man who will reside upon and cultivate it.

4. Is it timber or prairie land?

The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially, in the southwest; towards the centre it is parklike with some timber belts in parts.

The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest about 20 per cent of the country may be said to be timbered.

5. Then as to climate?

The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October. Winters are pleasant and healthful. There are no pulmonary or other endemic complaints. Snow begins to fall about the middle of November and in March there is generally very little. Near the Rockies the snowfall is not as heavy as farther east, and the chinook winds have a tempering influence. The absence of the snowfall would be regretted by the farmer. Nature has generously provided for every mile of the country, and there is really very little choice with the exception that farther west the climate is somewhat milder.

6. Is there sufficient rainfall?

A sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, when most needed.

7. What are the roads like?

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads, and afford good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter.

8. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country, and is spoken everywhere.

9. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

An alien, before making entry for free homestead land, must declare his intention of becoming a British subject and become naturalized before obtaining patent for his land. In the meanwhile he can hold possession, and exercise right of ownership. If not a British subject he must reside three years to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer oaths in a Canadian Court. An alien may purchase land from any of the railway or land companies and hold title deed without changing his citizenship.

10. How about American money?

American money is taken everywhere in Central Canada at its face value.

11. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

Yes.

12. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States how does he stand in Canada?

He must be "repatriated," i. e., take out a certificate of naturalization, which can be done after three months' residence in Canada.

13. What grains are raised in Central Canada?

Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, rye and other small grains, and corn is grown chiefly for silo purposes.

14. How long does it take wheat to mature?

The average time is from 100 to 118 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which during the growing and ripening season, will average 16 hours a day.

15. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable. Good yields of oats have been reported on breaking.

16. Is there plenty of hay available?

In many parts there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, bromé, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of bromé have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa under proper cultivation in many places gives successful yields.

17. Do vegetables thrive and what kinds are grown?

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

18. Can fruit be raised and what varieties?

Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

19. About what time does seeding begin?

As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, sometimes continuing well into May. The average yield of all grains in Central Canada would be largely increased, did not some farmers unwisely do seeding until the middle of June.

20. How is it for stock raising?

The country has no equal. In many parts cattle and horses are not housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is maintained without having been fed any grain.

21. In what way can I secure land in Central Canada?

By homesteading, or purchasing from railway or land companies. The Dominion Government has no land for sale. The British Columbia Government sells land to actual settlers at low figures.

22. Can I get a map or list of lands vacant and open to homestead entry?

It has been found impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date, owing to the daily changes. An intending settler on reaching the district he selects should enquire of the Dominion Lands Agent what lands are vacant

in that particular locality, finally narrowing down the enquiry to a township or two, diagrams of which, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied free. A competent land guide can be had.

23. How far are homestead lands from lines of railway?

They vary, but at present the nearest will be from 15 to 20 miles. Railways are being built into the new districts.

24. In which districts are located the most and best available homesteads?

The character of homestead wanted by the settler will decide this. Very few homesteads are vacant in the southern districts; towards the centre and north portions of the provinces, homesteads are plentiful. They comprise a territory in which wood for building purposes and fuel are plentiful.

25. Is there any good land close to the Rocky Mountains?

The nearer you approach the mountains the more hilly it becomes, and the elevation is too great for grain raising. Cattle and horses do well.

26. If a man takes his family there before he selects a homestead can he get temporary accommodation?

At the following places the Government maintains Immigration halls with free temporary accommodation for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions. It is always better for the head of the family, or such member of it as may be entitled to homestead, to select and make entry for lands before moving family:

Biggar, Brandon, Calgary, Caster, Cereal, Edmonton, Edson, Emerson, Entwistle, Gravelbourg, Herbert, Kerrobert, Lloydminster, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, North Portal, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Strathcona, South Battleford, Swift Current, Tisdale, Unity, Vegreville, Vermilion, Viking, Virden, Wainwright, Wilkie, Yonkers.

27. Where must I make my homestead entry?

At the Dominion Lands Office for the district.

28. Can homestead lands be reserved for a minor?

An agent of Dominion Lands may reserve a quarter-section for a minor over 17 years of age until he is 18, if his father, or other near relative live upon homestead or upon farming land owned, not less than 80 acres, within nine miles of reserved homestead. The minor must make entry in person within one month after becoming 18 years of age.

29. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent? No; contrary to Dominion Lands Act.

30. Would the time I was away working for a neighbour, or on the railway, or other work count as time on my homestead?

Only actual residence on your homestead will count, and you must reside on homestead six months in each of three years.

31. Is it permissible to reside with brother, who has filed on adjoining land?

A homesteader may reside with father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister on farming land owned solely by him or her, not less than 80 acres, or upon homestead entered for by him or her not more than nine miles from entrant's homestead. Fifty acres of homestead must be brought under cultivation, instead of 30 acres, as is the case when there is direct residence.

32. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach there?

Make a careful study of this pamphlet and decide in a general way on the district in which you wish to settle. Then put yourself in communication with your nearest Canadian Government Agent, whose name appears on the second page of cover. At Winnipeg, and in the offices of any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Central Canada, are maps showing vacant lands. Having decided on the district where you will make your home, the services of a competent land guide may be secured to assist in locating.

33. What is the best way to get there?

Write your nearest Canadian Government Agent for routes, and settlers' low railway rate certificate good from the Canadian boundary to destination for passengers and freight.

34. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways? 150 pounds for each full ticket.

35. Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at the boundary?

If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary, without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied they will go through to the nearest bonding (or customs) point to destination.

36. In case settler's family follow him what about railway rates?

On application to Canadian Government Agent, settlers' low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

37. What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?

When for the improvement of stock free; otherwise, over one year old, they will be valued at a minimum of \$50 per head, and duty will be 25 per cent.

38. How much money must one have to start grain farming and how little can he do with if he goes ranching?

See Chapter "What wins in Central Canada," page 8.

39. How can I procure lands for ranching?

They may be leased from the Government at a low rental. Write for full particulars to Secretary of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

40. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

41. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

Apply to Secretary Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

42. Is living expensive?

Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs. for \$1, according to fluctuation of market. Tea, 30 to 50 cents a lb.; coffee, 30 to 45 cents a lb.; flour, \$2.25 to \$3.00 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about Eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States, and woolen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture somewhat higher than eastern prices, owing to freight charges.

43. Are the taxes high?

Taxes on occupied lands are very low being principally for schools, which run from \$10 to \$14.50 per quarter section. Other taxes are those largely controlled by residents of the municipalities. These vary in the different Provinces, and are such as hail insurance tax, telephone tax. There is also road work tax. In the case of non-residents in Saskatchewan and Alberta a somewhat surtax is imposed.

44. Does the Government tax the settler if he lets his cattle run on Government lands? If they fence their land, is he obliged to fence his also?

The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. If one fences his land, his adjoining

neighbour has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself.

45. **Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?**

Grain is purchased at elevators and forwarded to the great markets in other parts of Canada, the United States, and Europe. Canadian flour mills, oatmeal mills, and breweries use millions of bushels of grain annually. To the west and northwest of Central Canada lie mining regions, which are dependent upon the prairies for supplies and will to a great extent continue to be. Beef is bought on the hoof at the home of the farmer or rancher. Buyers scour the country in quest of this product.

46. **Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?**

Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian West there are localities where building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision that should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

1. 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. 2. 400 roofing poles. 3. 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. 4. 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead. The principal districts are within easy reach of firewood; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, at a trifling cost. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel.

47. **Is it advisable to go into a new country during the winter months with uncertain weather conditions?**

A few years ago, when settlement was sparse, settlers were advised to wait until March or April. Now that so many have friends in Western Canada there need be no hesitation when to start. Lines of railway penetrate most of the settled districts, and no one need go far from neighbours already settled. There is no longer the dread of pioneering, and it is robbed of the romance that once surrounded it. With farm already selected, it is perfectly safe, and to the prospective homesteader he can get some sort of occupation until early spring, when he will be on the ground ready for it.

48. **What does lumber cost?**

Spruce boards and dimensions, about \$20 per thousand feet; shiplap, \$23 to \$28; flooring and siding, \$25 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, from \$3.50 to \$4.25 per thousand. These prices fluctuate.

49. **What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?**

There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as sawmills, flour mills, brick-yards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter. The chances for employment are good as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons from twenty to thirty thousand farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern Provinces and the United States to assist in caring for the large crops. The capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Canada.

50. **Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?**

This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, who is in a position to offer engagements with well established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive from \$25 up per month with board and lodging, engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months. Summer wages are from \$30 to \$35 per month; winter wages \$10 to \$15. During harvest wages are higher than this.

51. **If I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in Central Canada before starting on my own account?**

Young men and others unacquainted with farm life, willing to accept from \$8 up per month, including board and lodging, will find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualification. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be sufficient to justify you in securing and farming on your own account.

52. **Are there any schools outside the towns?**

School districts cannot exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have been established.

53. **Are churches numerous?**

The various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

54. **Can water be secured at reasonable depth?**

In most places it can be had at from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet.

55. **Where are free homesteads to-day, and how far from railway?**

In some well settled districts it may be possible to secure one by cancelling, but such chances are few. Between the lakes in Manitoba as well as north and southeast of Winnipeg. In the central portions of Saskatchewan, Alberta and west of Moose Jaw and Swift Current. A splendid homestead area is that lying north of Battleford, and between Prince Albert and Edmonton north of the Canadian Northern railway. One will have to go at least twelve or fifteen miles from a line of railway at present, but extensions will soon make many homesteads available.

VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE MAN ABOUT TO START

Then when we landed we found that milk and cream were scarce and butter of the farm variety out of range.

"We packed two one-gallon jars before we moved and also some to use on the way. This lasted fresh and sweet until it was all used and saved us the trouble of churning or saving cream, hence we lived high on cream for the first few weeks. It came in handy making corn starch, as well as on our fruit and in a dozen other ways. We also had a nice big box of groceries handy and all selected for emergency. Corn starch, tapioca and similar packages are easy to handle while moving, and a big box of such things made cooking easy for the first few weeks.

"Do not sell anything that can be used in your new farming. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm, and they will cost more here. We even brought our best big rugs and every carpet, even having more carpets than we had rooms. Your new home may not be as warm as the old one. We laid down a carpet and put a big rug right on top of that on the floor, and then we were comfortable in our rough house. Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; you will save money by doing so, anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy. We brought pieces of hardwood for doubletrees and unexpected uses.

"Bring your stock remedies. You will be far from a veterinarian. Boracic acid comes in handy, so does a medicine cabinet for the household, with carbolic salve, liniments, etc.

"One of the first things you will need is a hayrack, and you will not have time to build one before it is needed, so take the old one or build a new one and take it with you. It can be used for crating and for partitions and other purposes in loading the car. Make the sides of the rack quite close and have a solid bottom.

"Bring along your base-burner. I am writing by a hard coal fire in a round oak stove, and it makes a splendid heat. Better soft coal than you ever burned can be had at \$9.50 per ton, and hard coal is \$13. Wood is plentiful in the parks, chiefly dry poplar and a species of willow.

"So far from town one needs big supplies of kerosene, so bring a steel barrel that will not become leaky. You can buy oil cheaper by the barrel and it saves trouble. Also bring a good oil stove. It will do the baking and save hauling fuel in the long working season.

"One thing we highly appreciated was a small tank we had made to carry water in the cars for the horses. It was made to hold two barrels, was about three feet in diameter and four high, and had the top soldered on, with a lid just large enough to get in a pail. This was the best arrangement on the train for hauling water. After we landed we had to haul water for our house use and the tank was very useful to draw up a couple of barrels and have a big supply on hand and no slopping when hauling."

The newcomer may start for Western Canada during any month in the year. Railroads carry him to a short distance of his new home, the country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, so that shelter is easily reached. Temporary provision is required for the family's arrival, when better may be made. If going in the winter months, it is well to have a pair of good strong sleds. As teams cost \$5 a day take along your horses and do your own hauling. As they require care, write ahead to some livery barn for room. In shipping your horses have them loaded by the best shipper in your home town. For feeding on the way, put in two-by-four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailing on a top cleat. If they have been used to corn take along twenty bushels for each horse, if possible, not to feed alone along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet. You need both hay and oat straw on the cars. The new arrival may have to pay \$7 a ton for hay and 40 cents per bushel for oats. Railroad construction consumes lots of both, and not half the farmers take time in the fall to put up plenty of hay. Bring all the horses you can. Five big horses can pull a twelve-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier, and you can use five on the harrow. You can hitch a team to a goat or scrubber, as they call them here, and lead them behind the drill, making your ground smooth and packing it lightly, as you put in the seed. If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve; if you were going to bring twelve, bring sixteen. The first two years on the new land is hard on horses, and you will need plenty. If you have any spare time or can get help, they bring in money. I know two men who cleared over \$600 apiece doing outside work this last summer. They worked on the roads, in harvest and threshing, and received \$5 per day for man and team. One can get all the outside breaking one's team can do at \$4 per acre, so horse power is the main thing.

Take a supply of meat along, also lard, canned goods, and other things for your cellar. One settler took a sugar barrel packed with canned fruit, and had not a single can broken or frozen, wrapping each in a whole newspaper and then packing in between with old rags, worn out underwear, old vests, and such goods as might otherwise be thrown away. Remember there is no old attic or store-room to go to on the new farm. The same settler says: "Cooked goods are also good. In the cold weather we kept and used beef that had been roasted two weeks before, and a bushel of cookies lasted well into the summer, keeping fresh in a tin box. Bring your cows and also your separator. The latter will not sell for much at the sale and is useful here, as you have no place to store quantities of milk. Bring at least your two best cows with you on the journey. We had milk all along the road and furnished the dining car cooks (we had a diner on our freight train) for favors they extended.

